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THE LYCIAN INSCRIPTIONS

AFTER THE ACCURATE COPIES

OF -

THE LATE AUGUSTUS SCHOENBORN

WITH A CRITICAL COMMENTARY AND AN ESSAY ON THE ALPHABET AND LANGUAGE
OF THE LYCIANS.

BY

wilhelm von Oestlin
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PREFACE.

The author was first induced to publish the present work by his inquiries into the Greek dialects, especially those of Macedonia and Crete. After having recognized the relation between the languages spoken in Arcadia and in Cyprus, a relation which gained a new importance by the old tradition of Paphus in Cyprus being founded by Agapenor of Tegea, he believed he might possibly also prove by means of comparative philology the fact of a relation between the Macedonians and the Phrygians as well as the descent of one part of the Lycians from the Cretans. Comp. J. J. Bachofen *das Lykische Volk und seine Bedeutung für die Entwicklung des Alterthums*. Freiburg i. B. 1862 p. 31, 1.

With respect to the Macedonian and Phrygian languages, as far as the latter contains Greek elements, we hope we shall be able to demonstrate, that there exists a real affinity, but we have already noticed some peculiarities of the dialect of Crete, which agree with the language of the Lycians, in a review of H. B. Voretzsch's work „*de inscriptione Cretensi*“ Halle 1862 in Kuhn Zeitschrift für vergl. Sprachw. Vol. XI p. 212. By these remarks, whether judicious scholars should approve of our views or oppose them, we hoped to stimulate the study of the Lycian monuments, which had for some time been abandoned.

This did not immediately happen; but the opinions of Dr. Blau, who tried in a thoughtful essay to explain the Lycian language by a comparison with the Albanese, were a second inducement to recommend the study of the remains of the Lycian language, and to revise the different views hitherto accepted on the ethnological position of this highly cultivated but enigmatical nation, without any regard to connexion with the Cretans.

But in the beginning of our task already we found, that it was impossible to decipher even the Alphabet without new and accurate copies, for besides such passages, as give offence to a sound criticism, the highly important bilingual inscription of Antiphellus 3 shows, that the copies of Fellows *) have no claims to accuracy, and it was only the copy of L. Ross, that gave the text of this monument in a reliable form. Nevertheless the 27 inscriptions collected by Fellows offered the most valuable materials, which have served till now as a basis for the decipherer, for also the 36 texts published by Daniell, Spratt and Forbes, the greater part of which were unknown till then, do not show that accuracy, which the decipherer and the philologist has a right to demand, as will be seen in our critical commentary.

As with the exception of these collections there are only some scanty materials, given by Beaufort and Texier, we should have abandoned the whole task of deciphering the language of Lycia, if we had not by the kind liberality of Prof. Charles Schoenborn obtained the inscriptions, which his late brother, by whose death philological science suffered a deplorable loss, had collected during two different journeys in Lycia, and afterwards prepared for publication together with a critical commentary. The greater part of these inscriptions, eighteen of which have not been published by Fellows and Daniell, are drawn after the correct paper-casts of Prof. A. Schoenborn and collated with the copies of Prof. Loew, his fellow-traveller, and so we are able to publish for the first time a „*corpus of Lycian inscriptions*“, on the accuracy of which even the most cautious scholar may rely. A simple comparison of our edition of

*) Compare on the insufficiency of Fellows' copies G. F. Grötschend in *Zeitschrift für Kunde des Morgenlandes* IV p. 282. The lithographed plates, which J. Th. Zenker has annexed to his German edition of Fellows' travels are still less fit for use.

the Stele of Xanthus or of the inscription of Antiphellus 1 with that of Fellows will be sufficient to show, how far Schoenborn in point of accuracy is in advance of his renowned predecessor.

In possession of his precious collection we thought it possible to treat again on the Alphabet and language of the Lycians, and this so much the more, as the attempts of our predecessors seemed to be faulty in many points. In the following essay we repeat the view's to which we have been led, and we refer those readers, who desire to know by what means we obtained these results, to our essay „*Vorstudien zur Entzifferung der lykischen Sprachdenkmäler*“, which has been inserted in Kuhn und Schleichers Beiträge z. vergl. Sprachforsch. V p. 253. The most striking results are the two following, 1st that the Lycians borrowed their Alphabet from the Greek inhabitants of Asia Minor, 2^d that their language, though the preserved inscriptions belong to a late period of it, is a member of the Iranian family, as may be concluded from the forms of the declension, we have been able to decipher. Further inquiries will fix more accurately its position within this family and the degree of its relationship with the Zend; for the present it may be sufficient to have found the way, which future decipherers will have to go.

With respect to the order of the inscriptions we have preserved that, which was given in Schoenborn's manuscript, not only on account of his brother's wishes, but also for another more practical reason, the best principle of arranging such a collection being always a geographical one, which Schoenborn had followed and which affords the best means for recognizing the old names in their changed modern forms. Besides our knowledge of the historical development of Lycian writing is as yet too small, as to admit of a chronological order, therefore we left also the most archaic inscriptions as Xanthus 1, Telmessus 2, &c. in their respective places, as a thoroughly historical arrangement appeared impossible. The order as stated by Dr. Sharpe may perhaps seem more convenient, because he gives the first place on his two tables to the bilingual texts; still we hope we shall obtain the approval of the reader in abandoning that order, for the number of bilingual texts is not only very small, but what is more important, the Latin and Greek inscriptions are never verbal translations of the Lycian words and sometimes they do not belong to them at all. To the critical commentary of Schoenborn, which we have abridged on account of its length, we have added a catalogue of the most important proper-names. Prof. Schoenborn himself had intended to compose it, but as no part of it exists in his papers we thought it advisable to undertake that easy task.

The end of the present volume is formed by the biography of the late A. Schoenborn, which is written by his surviving brother Charles. We hope this interesting contribution to the history of the travels hitherto made in Asia-Minor will be as welcome to the students of Geography as the final publication of the inscriptions themselves will be favourably received by those, who cultivate the historical and philological sciences. May the name of Augustus Schoenborn together with those of Fellows, Daniell, Spratt, Forbes and Texier obtain the grateful memory, which he merited among the first investigators of the mountainous country of Lycia.

Lastly I cannot conclude this preface without mentioning the vivid interest, which my friend Dr. Merx has taken in the preparation and publication of the present work. During the whole time, I have been occupied in studying the inscriptions, and trying to determine the value of the unknown letters, the questions arising from the work in hand were the continual subject of our daily conversations, so that in many cases it is now impossible to decide, which of us was the first to solve each of the single questions we spoke of, thus the determination of the value of +, h, x, th is the result of our common inquiries. On the other hand the idea, that the duplication of some consonants is merely the graphical expression of a parasitical y, is the property of Dr. Merx alone, to whom belong also some remarks on Eastern languages, which he inserted in the essay, when he took the pains of translating it into English, as the bookseller wished to publish it in that language instead of my „native German“.

Finally the author wishes to say, that he is much obliged to Mr. Grant, teacher of the English language and editor of an interesting *history of the last hundred years of English literature*, who undertook to correct the single sheets.

AN ESSAY

ON

THE ALPHABET AND LANGUAGE OF THE LYCIANS.

BY

MORIZ SCHMIDT.



In the following tables we give the results of our essay towards a full explanation of the Lycian inscriptions, and in the first of them, which contains the alphabet, we have collected all the different opinions hitherto produced on the real value of the Lycian letters. Therefore the first column contains the most usual shapes in which the letters are formed, then follows the deciphering of the illustrious Grotfend, who not only began the study of the cuneiform inscriptions, but who also wrote „Remarks on some inscriptions found in Lycia and Phrygia“, which he published in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic society Vol. III p. 117. Afterwards he wrote another essay Über lykische Schrift und Sprache inserted in the Zeitschrift für Kunde des Morgenlandes Vol. IV p. 281. By both these essays he merits the honour of being called the first decipherer, for another dissertation of S. Martin, Observations sur les inscriptions lyciennes découvertes par M. Cockerell in the Journal des Savants 1821 p. 325 cannot be regarded as a fundamental commencement. The second place is given to Chr. Lassen, who inserted his inquiries into the Lycian inscriptions and the languages of Asia Minor in the Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft Vol. X p. 329. The author being now scarcely disposed to maintain the opinions he has there expressed, we should have entirely omitted his memoir, if the values of the single letters asserted by him had not differed from Grotfend's statements, so that we felt obliged to notice them too, on account of the completeness of the table. Besides Dan. Sharpe in his essay on the Lycian inscriptions (Appendix B) as well as in his second publication „On certain Lycian inscriptions“ in the Proceedings of the philological society Vol. I p. 193 follows rather the opinions of Lassen than those of Grotfend. We therefore thought it best, not to leave unnoticed the conformity of the German and the English scholar, to whom we gave consequently the fourth column. In an entirely new manner the disquisition was begun by the learned Dr. O. Blau, now Prussian Consul at Serajewo, whose memoir *Versuch das Lykische aus dem Albanischen zu erklären* published in the journal of the German Oriental Society Vol. XVII p. 649, will be read

by everybody with the greatest interest especially where it does not treat on linguistic matters, though one may not be able to adopt its results. Dr. Blau's statements on the Lycian letters fill the fifth column and finally in the sixth we have gathered together the different forms, archaic as well as recent, of the single letters, as they appear on the stones.

The scholars above mentioned agree entirely with regard to the following letters: Δ, Ε, Ι, Κ, Λ, Μ, Ν, Ο, Ρ, Π, Σ, Τ, Ψ, and there are also but slight differences about the value of Φ, Φ, Α and Ι. The letter Λ being found only in a single inscription and having apparently the same value as Ψ*), there are only the following seven letters whose value needs an accurate inquiry: Β, +, Ξ, Ψ, Χ, Σ, Κ. And even here all decipherers take Ξ, Ψ, Χ, Κ for vowels and Σ for a consonant, so that only the letter + has been the subject of a wider difference of opinions.

Thus it might seem, that only the last 7 letters need a further inquiry, but our doubts concerning the value of some others in spite of the general conformity of the foregoing scholars have induced us to recommend the whole task in our dissertation „Vorstudien zur Entzifferung der lykischen sprachdenkmäler“, published in A. Kuhn and Schleichers' Beiträgen zur vergl. Sprachforschung Vol. 5 p. 257. The results of our studies, which we have circumstantially proved in this essay, are the following:

The Lycian alphabet contains only 25 letters, for the greater number of signs is formed by many homophones, which are only different modifications of the same original form. These twenty five letters are composed of three different groups, the first group of 20 letters contains the old Phoenician signs, the second of 3 letters, the additions made by the Greeks, finally the last group, whose two signs are not seen either in any old Semitic or old Greek alphabet, is presumably of true Lycian origin. The whole therefore is but an amplification of one of the two old Greek alphabets. There are indeed in the two first groups three letters, to which no one of

*) The first is the archaic form of the second as even Ψ is of Κ.

the old Greek alphabet answers accurately, but here \wedge as well as $+$ and Ψ are secondary distinctions of well known elder forms, and χ and κ alone are the property of the Lycians themselves. The letter \wedge is apparently a modification of Chet ($\tau \beta$), the Ψ a modification of Ajin ($\gamma \omega$), as it is changed in the Greek forms $\Upsilon\gamma$, the $+$ is merely a Tet ($\omega \Theta$), whose circle has been omitted. We have therefore given to these three letters the same place which τ , γ and ω occupy in the Hebrew or old Phoenician alphabet, but we will not state by this order that they ever had the same value as the corresponding Phoenician signs, for their phonetic power is a matter we shall have to treat of immediately.

We begin with the consonants. Their number amounts to 17, which are the following: B, b; [ζ , g]; Δ, d; F, bh (f); Ι, z; +, h; ι, j; K, k; \wedge , l; Ψ , m; η , n; ρ, p; P, r; Σ, s; T, t; Ψ, kh; χ , th.

The value of B, b, for which ζ is sometimes substituted in the same word, as in $\Lambda\Gamma\Gamma\Lambda\wedge\Lambda$ and $\Lambda\Gamma\Gamma\Lambda+\Lambda$, is proved by the Greek transcription of $\Psi\Xi\Lambda\wedge\Lambda+$, that is *Kιρδανίθου*.

Δ, d is found in the proper-names $\Xi\Delta\Gamma\Xi\Gamma\wedge\Lambda$, *Ειδασσάλας* and $\Gamma\Omega\Lambda\Psi\Delta\Lambda$, *Απολλωνίδας* *), the first of which shows also the value of Ι.

K is determined by the name $\kappa\Omega\Gamma\Lambda\Lambda\Xi$ *Καβαλλίς* on coins and by the proper-name $\Lambda\kappa\Gamma\Gamma\Lambda\wedge\Lambda$, *Ἐκατόμνας*.

\wedge is recognized in *Ειδασσάλας*, $\Lambda\Gamma\Gamma\Lambda\wedge\Lambda$, *Λαπάρας*, $\Psi\Omega\Lambda\Psi\wedge\Lambda+$, *Μολλίσιος* in bilingual texts.

The same word gives the value of Ψ , which is to be seen also in *Ἐκατόμνας* and $\Gamma\Omega\Gamma\Xi\Gamma\wedge\Lambda\Xi$ *Ιηροίματις*.

η is found in $\Psi\Xi\Lambda\Psi$, *Ἄρνα* as well as in *Κινδανίθου*, *Ἐκατόμνας* and *Απολλωνίδας*.

ρ and P are given by the first deciphered name *Ἀρπάγον* $\Psi\Gamma\Gamma\Lambda\Psi\wedge\Lambda+$ and by $\Lambda\Gamma\Gamma\Lambda\wedge\Lambda$, *Λαπάρας*.

Σ is determined by $\Sigma\Xi\Delta\Lambda\Psi\wedge\Lambda$ *Σιδάριος* in Cockerell's bilingual inscription of Limyra.

T is clear from the names *Ιηροίματις*, *Ἐκατόμνας* and $\Xi\Gamma\Gamma\Lambda$, *Ιχτας* in the well known bilingual text of Antiphellus.

The letters which require a further determination are therefore ζ , F, +, ι, Ψ, χ .

The ζ , as above mentioned, appears only once in $\zeta\Omega\Gamma\psi$, which in other passages is written $\Psi\Omega\Gamma\psi$, consequently ζ is the same as Ψ , or there was a slight dialectical difference between $\zeta\Omega\Gamma\psi$ and $\Psi\Omega\Gamma\psi$.

The F can only be *f* or perhaps more accurately *bh*, if anything can be concluded from the cognate Pamphylian alphabet, in which *Ἄσπενδος* on coins is written $E\zeta\Gamma\Gamma\Delta\Lambda\Gamma\psi\zeta$, besides in all different alphabets F with great tenacity preserves the value of γ or digamma.

The +, which was believed by Grotfend to be a

*) In Pamphylia too Apollo was called ΑΠΕΛΩΝ. See the inscr. of Assarkevi L. 30 ΚΑΙΑΠΕΛΩΝΑΠΥΤ... Corp. Insc. Gr. III p. 1161 Addend.

long $\bar{\imath}$, by Lassen *ov*, by Sharpe long \bar{o} , by Blau long ϑ , is without doubt *h*, the *spiritus asper*, which occupies in a great number of examples the place of a primitive *s*. This is proved by the bilingual text of Antiphellus, for the most accurate copy of which we are indebted to L. Ross and O. Blau. There the Lycian $\Xi\Gamma\Gamma\Lambda:\wedge\wedge\Lambda+$ is rendered in Greek by $\kappa\kappa\tau\alpha\sigma\lambda\alpha$, and as these letters include the names of a son and a father, they are to be resolved into $\kappa\kappa\tau\alpha\sigma:\lambda\alpha$. This must mean *Ictas (the son of) La*, for $\wedge\wedge\Lambda = \Lambda\bar{u}\bar{s}$ as a proper-name is known by Choeroboscus, and "Ιχτα without *s* cannot be Nominitive except in the dialect of Crete. So $\wedge\wedge\Lambda+$ is a Genitive, and we shall see that $+$ is the common termination of this case in Lycian, whose first and last letter could not have been omitted in the Greek form *Aa*, if it had not been a soft sound, an *h* which in Greek could not be written. The same is to be concluded from the Greek rendering of $\Gamma\Omega\Gamma\Xi\Gamma\wedge\Lambda\Xi$ *Ιηροίματις* and $\Psi\Omega\Lambda\Psi\wedge\Lambda$ *Μόλλισιος*, for how would it have been possible to contract into such a form words spoken *Porehemete* or *Porēiämäte* and *Porēücmete*? Certainly it is no objection to our statement, that we find $+$ before \wedge , B and P, which takes place also in Greek and Old High German.

The ι which is commonly shorter than the other letters, has generally been taken for *i* short or long. But it is no vowel, it is rather a fricative Consonant as *y* in *year* and *Bayonne* and as the german *j* in *jeder*. Therefore it is often inserted to avoid the hiatus, and it is found according to the pleasure of the stone-cutter either at the end of the word, which terminates in a vowel, e. g. $\Psi\Xi\Lambda\wedge\Lambda:\Psi\wedge\Lambda$ or at the beginning of the word, whose initial is a vowel, as $\wedge\wedge\Lambda:\Psi\wedge\Lambda$ and $\wedge\wedge\Lambda:\Psi\wedge\Lambda$. For the same reason it is applied in the termination of Adjectives $\Xi\wedge\Lambda = \iota\omega\varsigma$ (iya) f. ex. $\Sigma\delta\alpha\mu\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\Sigma\delta\alpha\mu\iota\wedge\Lambda$, *Ἐξάτειος* $\Lambda\wedge\Lambda\Xi\wedge\Lambda$ *).

The Ψ, probably on account of $\Psi\Gamma\Gamma\Lambda\Psi\wedge\Lambda$ *Ἀρπάγον* has generally been considered a *g* by the foregoing decipherers, nevertheless this is not correct. For besides that Ψ in the eldest Greek alphabets has the value of $\chi\bar{i}$ or $\psi\bar{i}$, the name of $\Xi\Gamma\Gamma\Lambda$, *Ιχτας* in the inscription of Antiphellus proves, that it may just as well be read $\chi\bar{i}**$). Indeed the name of Harpagus is the only one, where Ψ is rendered in Greek by *γ*, in all other cases it is represented by *χ* e. g. *Κταράμως* $\Psi\Gamma\Gamma\Lambda\Psi\wedge\Lambda$, *Κυδρῆλος* $\Psi\Omega\Delta\Lambda\wedge\Lambda$, *Κιρρις* $\Psi\Omega\Gamma\psi$, *Κινδάνυθος* $\Psi\Xi\Lambda\wedge\Lambda$, *Ἐξαταῖος* $\Lambda\wedge\Lambda\Xi\wedge\Lambda$. Under these circumstances, especially because the tenuis *χ* is recognized already in *K*, nothing remains but to take the Ψ either for $\chi\bar{i}$ (gh) or *kh*, and the latter is the most probable.

*) There may be cited also $\Gamma\Omega\Gamma\Xi\Lambda\wedge\Lambda$ which is in Greek *Ιηροίματις*. Only once the ι seems to express *i* in $\Gamma\Omega\Lambda\Psi\wedge\Lambda$ Daniell 2, 1, Corp. Inscr. Gr. 4224, but this singular incident, as it is probably the fault of a Greek stone-cutter, can prove nothing against our opinion, and the ι must be corrected in *E*.

**) In the dialect of Crete the word would possibly have been *Ἄρπαχος*, in the same way as *ἀκαθός* good, *ἀκηρός* = *ἀγαστός* wonderful, *βαῖκαν* = *alγα* the goat.

If in the guttural class in the Lycian language the media is lost, in the dental class on the contrary the tenuis T exists as well as the media Δ and the tenuis-aspirata Χ *th*.

Though the value of the latter sign may not be proved with that exact accuracy, which seems desirable, because we have in the bilingual inscriptions no proper-name, in which a Χ occurs, nevertheless as the name ΜΕΧΠΡΓΡΤΡ answers as accurately as possible to the Greek Μιθρωπάστης Strab. XVI, 3 p. 766, our opinion admits of scarcely any doubt. Moreover all Lycian words, in which we find this letter, are easily to be pronounced with our supposed value as *Raumiasatashīta* (it means either Apollo or Latona), χθοννα, κερθι, ποναμαθθα, λεθθι, θον, θρεμον, θορτα, θοιδε, φεθθι, and even the combination of ΥΧΧ = χθ seems to corroborate our statement. Also the duplication of Χ in ΧΧ may not be opposed to the value of θ, for this is a very common occurrence in the dialect of Crete, that according to my opinion was cognate to the language of Lycia. Comp. p. IV**). There e. g. is written θάλαθθα, ιθθάντι, συριθθα; see H. B. Voretzsch de inscriptione Cretensi Halle 1862 L. 4. P. 11.

The sounds of ξ and ψ are rendered in Lycian by ΥΙ, ΥΙ, ΥΙ and by ΥΙ, ΥΙ e. g. ΥΙΠΔΡΠΡΠ+Ε ξαράπαι and on a coin ΦΑΥΙΙΑΠΑ. If Mr. A. Kirchhoff in his *Studien über das griechische Alphabet* p. 248 and Mr. J. Brandis in his learned work *das Münz- Maass- und Gewichtswesen in Vorderasien* (Berlin 1866) had attended to this fact, they would not have considered the Lycian + as a ξ.

The Greek σσ is ordinarily expressed by ΙΙ e. g. Ειδασσάλας = ΕΔΡΙΙΡ^, the Ρ is employed as well for the consonant ρ as for the vowel ρ = Η.

Having thus passed through the whole series of the consonants, there remain the vowels, whose number amounts to nine. They are Α = a, Ξ = ā (an), Ε = i, Ή = ī (in), Τ = ē, Ο = o, Ω = u, Κ = ī, ν and Ρ = ρ Η.

The respective values of a and o are determined by ΡΠΓΡΨ+ and ΡΟΛΛΝΕΔΡ Harpagus and Apollonidas, Ε = i is seen in ΣΕΔΑΡΕΙΡ = Σιδάριος, Τ = ē in ΑΚΡΤΡΜΝΡ = Εκατόμνας. But assuredly the sound of Τ sometimes was near to a, by which it is expressed in the Greek transcription of ΣΕΔΑΡΕΙΡ, ΡΟΠΕ+ΕΜΑΤΕΤΕ, ΡΙΟΙΕΙΛΛΕ, and even in some words by different orthography instead of it we find a Ψ.

The value of Ω = u is a conjectural one, no instances being found in the inscriptions to prove it rigorously, but the true pronunciation of Κ like Greek ν and Latin u in *unlus*, *unlus*, *Pacuuius* cannot be doubtful to any one, who compares the Greek Ηυβιάλης with ΡΙΟΙΕΙΛΛΕ, and who considers ΔΔΡΙΟΣΡ and Ρ+ΙΟΙΡΔΕ, (see the inscr. of Myra 4 and Xanthus 1) which can certainly be transcribed only by *Aeuanasa* and *Ahuade*.

The value of Ρ as a vowel ρ, Η, is ascertained from such words as +ΡΓΓΕ and +ΡΙΙΕ = *hypyi* and *hrzyi*.

After these general statements we have still to treat of the true pronunciation of Ο, Ή and Χ.

The predominant character of Ο was ο, as has been proved above by the word ΡΟΛΛΝΕΔΡ, the same is concluded from the Greek rendering of ΜΟΛΛΕ+ΕΣΛ+ Μολλίσιος (comp. ΙΞΤΟΛΛ+, ΕΙΑΤΡΟΥΛΛ+ = Ιητρούλεος and Ποδάλεια Steph. Byz. 530, 6 ed. Meineke), and this result is confirmed even by the way in which the Greeks have changed the syllable ΟΓ in to αβ, for this same change appears in the dialect of Crete, where ἀφοπῆσαι answers to the common Greek ἀφαπῆσαι, and so ἀβλοπές to ἀβλαβής, μέσσοπα to μέσσαβος*). According to this relation between ΟΓ and αβ the name ΚΟΓΡΛΛΕ on coins has been understood already by Sharpe as the name of the city and country of Kabalis, and after the same rule we recognize in the name Λβάσιος on a Greek inscription of Lycia (Boekh. Corp. Insc. Gr. III No. 4315) the Lycian proper-name ΟΓΠΙΕ Forb. 20, 1; 25, 6.

Notwithstanding the sound of Ο especially before Β, Δ and Ρ seems to have been rather like the Greek ν, for thus it is rendered in the syllables ΟΒ, ΟΔ, ΟΡ, which answer to Greek νβ, νδ and νρ, as we find in the following names: ΡΟΠΕ+ΕΜΑΤΕΤΕ, Ηυψίμαρις, ΟΡΤΕΙΡ, Υρτιος, ΥΡΟΠΕ, Κύρις, ΥΕΤΑΝΟΒΛ+ Κινδάνιζου, ΥΙΙΟΒΑΙΛ+, Οσσύζα or Οσσυβάσιος, ΥΟΔΡΛ+ΕΛΡ Κινδυῆλος. In the same way the name Μερέμνδις Boekh Corp. Insc. Gr. III p. 1054 n. 3827* may be compared with ΜΑΔΛΜΟΔΕ, and the syllable νβ exists in the name of the Lycian Κυβερνίσος Herod. VII, 98.

The value of the two signs Ή and Χ till now has been entirely mistaken, for neither is the former an expression of e or i, nor is the latter a or aa, but both the letters express the nasalisation of the vowels i and a, which we design after the Polish manner by ī and ā, instead of which in Lepsius' Standard Alphabet are proposed the signs ī and ā.

The way which led us to this assertion is the following. After having collected all words**) in which Ή occurs, we were amazed to see, that it exists only at the end of the words. e. g. ΟΜΡΝΝΡΗΞ (Σινόρα?) or in the middle of them almost always before Τ and rarely before Ν. On the other hand a collection of all examples of Χ showed, that it exists only before Μ, Ρ and Κ except at the end of words. If we hence concluded, that Ή is an ī and Χ an ā with nasalisation, our opinion was confirmed by the observation, that in one inscription (Daniell 16, 4) ΡΕΝΤΡΑΞΝΕ is written instead of the ordinary ΡΞΤΡΑΞΝΕ. Also the writing of the Lycian name of their town Xanthus, ΡΡΞΝΡ, which in Greek is rendered Άρνα, the often cited change of ΥΕΤΑΝΟΒΕ into Κινδάνιζος, and the proper-name ΜΞΝΟΛΛ, which was handed down to the Greeks by means of the Cretans in the form Μινως, support our statement, as well as afford

*) Compare the cognate forms ράβδος and ρόπαλον.

**) We observe that we corrected before all blunders in the texts after authentic copies.

an argument against the value of η , attributed to Ξ by Grotfend and Blau. In a similar manner the dialect of Cyprus seems to have had an i with nasalisation (comp. *Τρεμιθοῖς* and *Τερεβινθοῦς*, *ἀσπιθιον* and *ἀψίνθιον*), and that of Pamphylia such an a and e (comp. *ἀδρὶ* and *ἀρδη* Hesych. s. v., ΑΔΡΙΩΝΑ Corp. Insc. gr. Add. III p. 1161, ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΥΣ = Ἰσπενδας, ΠΕΔΕΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΦΕΤΕΙΑ = πεντεκαιδεκάτεια C. I. l. l. in the inscr. of Asarkevi L. 5). Finally as the name *Ἄθάμας*, in the language of Mysia *Ἄθάμας*, was *Támmas* in its Ionic form **), this writing may be an attempt to express by *αμμα* a sound like the Lycian $X^M\bar{P}$. In the old Persian cuneiform writings the nasal sound of n in the middle of words is expressed only before vowels, but not before consonants. Nevertheless it was spoken.

Finally we speak of E , which though apparently like a Greek ϵ , nevertheless had assuredly the value of i . This follows from the Greek renderings of words such as *ΣΕΔΑΡΕΙΡ*, *ΕΒΤΤΡ*, *ΜΟΛΛΕ+ΕΣΑ+*, *ΓΟΠΕ+ΕΜΑΤΕΤΕ*, *ΓΑΡΕΚΑ+* *ΣΒΕΩΡΣ* &c., and after this statement it will be understood, why in the Nom. and Acc. of the I-declension the termination may be E , so that *ΣΩΒΟΤΡΡΙΕ* means as well *Scotrasis* as *Scotrasin*. Even if the name of the city *Ίδεβησός* appears also in the second form *Έδεβησός*, certainly the Greek writing for E is so often i , that we cannot admit of another value.

So much we have to say about our first table (A).

The second one shows the different vowel sounds, on account of which Grotfend and his followers made the erroneous supposition, that the Lycian alphabet had two different letters for the long and short vowels as well as for the diphthongs. This supposition, as we have seen above, led to the false conclusion, that the old Phoenician *Aleph* had been changed into, two different letters, P and X , the latter of which was presumed to be long \bar{a} , but our table shows that the long and short vowels were designed by the same letters, and that the diphthongs were composed out of their respective elements e. g. ΛE = *ei* (?). Further it presents the vowel P , \bar{r} , which had not been acknowledged by the preceding decipherers, and finally we observe that sometimes the length of a vowel seems to have been indicated by reduplication and the insertion of $+$, h , as e. g. *ΓΟΠΕ+ΕΜΑΤΕ Porihimati* *Πνοζματις*, (comp. the Lycian name *Πνόιν* II. XVI, 416), *ΜΟΛΛΕ+ΕΣΕ Mollihisi* *Μόλλησις*. On the other hand Ei is no diphthong at all, it is in fact short i followed immediately by a fricative sound y , and *ΩΙΚ* has the value of Greek $v\beta$ or Latin uv .

Finally we observe that the Lycian words never terminate in a consonant, except a few forms, the last letter of which is I , SI or S . The vowels O and $ΩC$ are also rare at the end of a word, the most ordinary termination being E .

*) Nevertheless we are unable to explain why the Greeks did not form *Ἄγυρρα* after the analogy of *Μίγυρρα* &c.

**) Comp. Kuhn und Schleicher Beiträge zur vergl. Sprachf. v. 3. P. 277.

Little can be said of the signs of numbers, as almost the same numbers are repeated, where mulcts are prescribed, for profanation of the hereditary sepulchres. The whole system indeed seems to have been the same, which was adopted in Egypt as well as in Phoenicia, Syria and Persia, a survey of which has been given by Merx in his Grammatica syriaca P. 17. The numbers 1—4 are designed by perpendicular lines, 10 by a horizontal one, 11— therefore may possibly be twelve. But then it is uncertain, if —→ and → is the expression of fifteen on account of the horizontal line (10) being placed before the angle or semicircle (5), and if this latter value should be right, we are led to the supposition, that 11— means eight, and that by this way the units placed to the left design a subtraction, placed to the right an addition, as is the Roman custom. So we leave the whole matter for further investigation.

The last two tables of Pl. B. give a survey of those consonants, which can be doubled and of those which produce a duplication. As it is very difficult to decide, how far this writing may be regarded as a custom of the writers, or as a result of etymological and phonetical reasons, we do not yet attempt any explanation, but first we notice the simple facts. The consonants, which never are doubled, are the following I , K , F , P and M , except in the doubtful word *ΜΡΛΛΛ* (Stele of Xanthus Nor. Face L. 33, 44). As initials the letters I , Δ , T are doubled e. g. *ΙΙΕΜΠΙΕ*, *ΔΔΑΝΑΦΑΜ*, in the middle of words between vowels we find the dentals doubled as well as I and Δ . But Δ in the same word after O sometimes is doubled, sometimes not, as in *Μόλλησις* and *Μόλησις*, therefore it is written also *ΓΟΛΛΗΝΙΔΡ+*. Elsewhere only the dentals together with C , V and Λ occur in duplication, for BB designs the syllable uv , $v\beta$, and the duplication of the Sibilants after P may perhaps be considered like that propriety of Sanscrit orthography, by which after P every consonant can be doubled according to the pleasure of the writers. Bopp gram. crit. §. 105, though in Sanscrit just the Sibilants are not capable of duplication. But just this fact might raise grave doubts on our question. Of the remaining consonants only I , S , K , V and C are found before a double consonant in such a way, that after I occur in duplication: C and V , after S : T , C , V , after K only Λ , after V : T , X , finally after C : Δ , T , Λ , and here K^{Δ} and C^{Δ} occur only at the beginning of words, in the middle of them only K^{Δ} and C^{Δ} are written.

It is an unhappy accident; but we have only three examples, from which we may judge on the true sound of these duplications, as they were perceived by Greek ears viz. *ΠΡΡΡΡΡΡΡΡ*, *(+)ΟΠΤΤΕΙΡ* and *ΓΤΤΓΡΡΠΙΨ*. The first is the well known name of *Harpagus* in the Genitive, the second may be very probably identified with *Υρτιος*, and in both these cases the double consonant of the Lycian form is rendered in Greek by one letter. The third word, which is read on certain coins (Fellows XVIII, 1, 2), has been understood as the name of *Patara*, and

if this combination is approved, the peculiar Lycian pronunciation was such that in Greek it could be expressed only by the insertion of a vowel, for the immediate combination of π and τ in Greek is not unusual; comp. $\pi\tau\alpha\eta-\nu\mu\iota$. The choice of α for this insertion may be attributed to the influence of both the following a 's.

Bnt on the whole these Greek transcriptions certainly do not represent exactly the Lycian sound, and we are compelled to look for a better way of obtaining the true meaning of this striking peculiarity of the system of Lycian sounds. We believe, we find a sufficient explanation in a similar custom of writing in the inscription of Crete, which has been discussed by R. Bergmann *).

In this text we meet with TTHNA (L. 60, 61, 77) instead of the common Greek *Zῆνα*, and afterwards this word is written *Δῆνα* **). Now as it is proved that the form *Zῆνα* is derived from *Dienā*, by the law of so called Zetacism, one can scarcely doubt, that the double TT in the beginning of the word is nothing but a graphic expression of that sound, which in time proceeded the afterwards developed ζ , viz. an expression of *ty* or *dy*. This opinion is highly corroborated by three other examples, in which we observe the same custom. Hesychius in his dictionary (IV P. 427, 499 in Schmidt's ed.), cites *τταμία* *ττωμός* and *ττώνα* as cretic forms of the vulgar *ξημία*, *ξωμός* and *ξώνη*. Comp. M. Schmidt in Kuhn's Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachw. 1863 P. 217). After these instances we are entitled to take for granted the custom of expressing the sounds *ty*, *dy* by a double T or Δ. If we therefore find in the beginning of Lycian words TT or ΔΔ, as in TTPΔE and ΔΔPΓSSXΜP we conjecture that the exact pronunciation of the Lycians themselves was *Tyadi* and *Dyaps*.... Hence we conclude further, that, as in one case such a *y*, either radical or parasitical, was expressed by a repetition of the consonant, in all other cases the repetition of consonants, which follow immediately another consonant and consequently begin a new syllable, will indicate the sound *y*.

Those consonants, which placed after another consonant, begin a syllable and appear doubled, are **II**, **ss**, **TT**, **ΔΔ**, **xx**, **VV**, **ff**, and here everybody, who considers the development of new sounds in secondary languages, will concede, that nothing occurs more frequently, than the insertion of a *y* after *z*, *s*, *t*, *d*, *th*, *g*. Compare only the modern English pronunciation of *azure*, *sure*, *nature*, *endure*, *genius*, or *giorno* and *diurnus*, *génie*, and the Swedish *stiarna* (speak shairn). Besides it is known that such combinations of sounds as *dy*, *ty* &c. produce by degrees the thick sibilants *j* (in *just*) *tsh* &c.

So as we shall find the language of the inscriptions in its period of decay in the forms of the declension, we meet also with another sign of the same nature viz. the

production of parasitical *y*, the source of a deep corruption in all modern languages.

At the first sight one may be disposed to cite the double *ff* as an argument against the idea, we just now proposed, but *f* too though rarely follows the common law, and if in French *pied*, *piéton*, *pieu*, *pierre*, *espiègle*, *espiéglerie* &c. are the development of *pes*, *palum*, *petra*, *speculum*, *specularia*, there can remain no reasonable doubt, that in Lycian too *ſſſſPPIE* and *IPſſſAΔONI*E were to be pronounced *zpyartazi* and *zypyedoni*; the same then takes place in *+PſſE*, which was spoken *hypyē*.

Finally we observe, that it is a matter, which depends only upon the earlier or later period of the language, if the question is proposed whether *II* and *SS* were pronounced like *j* (just) and *sh* (shave), the later pronunciation *j* and *sh* is the result of an earlier *zy* and *sy*. So e. g. *VSSPΔPPCF+E* may possibly be *khshatrapahi* like the form in the cuneiform inscriptions, *ΔΔPFSSX^MP* is *Dyapshama*, but on the otherhand it certainly once has been pronounced *Khsyatrapahi* and *Dyapsyama*.

It is clear, that the preceding observations will prove of eminent importance, if in further attempts to decipher it, Lycian should be compared either with Zend or old Persian or even with the modern Persian language.

DECLINATION OF NOUNS.

If in the preceding part of our inquiries we hope, that we have given a solid basis for a future sufficient explanation of the Lycian language, as far as this explanation depends upon a correct analysis of the Alphabet, in this part we shall endeavor to prove, that the Lycians belonged to the great IndoEuropean family, and especially that their language shows the greatest affinity to the Arian branch of this family. So we may take the first step into that dense wood of little nations, which once inhabited Asia Minor, with the variety of which the father of history was already struck, and whose linguistic peculiarities and moral development, we may already venture to presume, will form a bridge between the Greek and the Iranian branch of the IndoEuropean world, as also in their geographical position they took an intermediate place between both the sides. Therefore our opinion on the general position of the nations of Asia Minor in the whole system of the IndoEuropean family is nearly the following. When the great IndoEuropean wandering had begun, when the southern countries of Europe had been occupied by Celtic nations afterwards dispossessed by the subsequent inhabitants of Italy and Greece, these clans themselves still lingered in the mountainous lands of Armenia and Asia Minor. This was the way, by which they entered their future seats, for the southern countries were inhabited of old by a Shemitic population, and the land north of the Black Sea, where afterwards the Scythian nomads pitched their

^{*)} Bergmann de inscriptione Cretensi inedita, qua continetur foedus a Gortyniis et Hierapytniis cum Priansiis factum, Berlin 1860.

**) So in the inscription of Dreros. Comp. Göttinger gelehrte Anzeigen 1855. Nachtrag No. 7.

tents, must at that primeval period have been the property of the forefathers of the Teutonic race.

One part of that mass of clans scattered through Armenia and Asia Minor, and certainly that, which had fixed their seats near the coast of the Mediterranean, were driven forth by their crowding followers, and so these bands set out for the far West of that time. They occupied the islands, and afterwards, when a second conglomerate of little tribes advanced from Asia to Europe, they were driven away a second time, till they found their lasting home on the coasts of Italy. The immediate followers of these first emigrants may have been the *Pelasgi*, who occupied the Greek continent and some islands. But they too could not keep their seats in peace, for they were attacked by the genuine Greek tribes, who had left their Asiatic homes, and in these struggles they retired to the north and to the islands, as may be concluded from the curious tale of Herodotus, 6, 137. So the second series of emigrants was driven into Thessaly and Epirus, besides which they possessed some northern islands such as Lemnes and Imbros Her. 5, 26. The great Greek emigration was the last, which issued from Asia Minor, the remaining tribes no more pressed by subsequent clans were able to retain their seats, and at an early time, when in Greece the settlement of the different nations had scarcely begun, cities such as Troy, Miletus, Mycale &c. were rising in Asia, and the great mass of clans were changed by time, different situations and customs into a number of various peoples, whose languages, if they were preserved, would certainly show a close affinity with each other. To these peoples belong the names enumerated in the catalogue of the Trojan allies as given in the Iliad II, 816.

Thus if a geographical consideration leads us to conjecture not only an affinity between the different languages of Asia Minor themselves but also between them as a whole and the Greek dialects, there are on the eastern frontier of these tribes the Iranian languages including Armenian, and the question arises, what relation existed between them and the languages of Asia Minor. The great effusion of Indo-European nations from India to Europe cannot have been interrupted, the same urgent necessity, that forced the Greeks to leave the Asiatic coast, must have been felt by the inland tribes, they too cannot but have been pressed by subsequent wandering bands. These were of Iranian race, and hence we conclude that, as there exists an affinity between the foremost tribes of Asia Minor and the Greek tribes, there must have been a near relation between their more remote tribes and the Iranians. In short the languages of Asia Minor will presumably form a uniting link in the Indo-European chain between Persian and Greek. An analysis of the declensions will prove this opinion to be correct, and out of the different branches of the Iranian language it is not the old Persian tongue, which has most claims to be compared to Lycian, but the old Bactrian, the eastern dialect, preserved in the writings of Zarathustra, the affinity of which with the language of Lycia is very

striking. But before comparing the forms of both we must develop the declensions of the Lycian nouns from the monuments.

We begin our table with the declension of nouns whose crude form terminates in *a* (*o*), because we have most examples of them, at last we give the U-declension, but here let us begin with the crude forms terminating in *I*, of which we can give all the cases of the Singular.

The termination of the Nominative is *E* the original final *s* being lost, so we find a great number of proper-names terminating in *BE*, *ΔE*, *FE*, *+E*, *IE*, *^E*, *ΜE*, *NE*, *PE*, *SE*, *ΨE* *TE*. All of them answer to Greek forms in *ις*, as may be concluded from names such as *Mόλλισις*, *Ιθασίς*, *Μάρις*, *Πύρις*, *Τοιβερίς*, *Τέρμερίς*, *Τρεβέλνισις*, *Ερμανδειμασίς*, *Μλανσίς*, *Εγμένδαδις*, *Διαδις*, *Ερμουνδις*, ... *υμασίς* &c. according to whose analogy we should substitute *Kινδάρνης* for *Kινδάνυος*, but *Tέρμερος* too is more usual in Greek than *Tέρμερίς* Steph. Byz. 647, 7. The Feminines, as *ΚΟΓΡΑΝΔΗΣ* = *Καβαλίς* have the same termination, no *s* being preserved, quite in the same manner as in the dialect of Crete.

The termination of the Accusative in this declension is also *E*, the original *m* has not been preserved. This is to be concluded from the text of Daniell's inscription 16, 2 compared with the other inscriptions on tombs, which we give Pl. C, 1, 3, 4. and which will be discussed here after, where we treat of the A declension.

It runs thus: *ΛΒΨΞΝΨ* : *ΨΟΓΨ* : *ΓΡΞΝΨΦΨΤΨ* :
Hoc sepulchrum acquisivit
ΣΥΥΩΤΡΨΙΕ : *ΜΨΝΑ* : *ΞΤΑΓΕΤΨΤΕ* : *ΣΥΥΩΤΡΨΙΕ* : *ΣΑ*
Scotrasis mihi, sepeliendi causa Scotrasin et
ΑΨΨΑ+BE.
uxorem ipsius.

Assuredly even if the supposed meaning of some words may be doubtful, it can hardly be denied that *ΣΥΥΩΤΡΨΙΕ* in the second place is used in the Accusative, and that therefore in this declension both the cases Accusative and Nominative had the same termination.

In the Genitive the termination is *Α+*, which occurs in a great number of examples always dependant upon *ΤΕΔΑΕΜΕ* or other designations of kindred, and that a great many of these Genitives belong to words terminating in *E* is proved as well by the word *ΓΟΠΕ+ΕΜΑΤΑ+* (Dan. 2, 1, 2), which proceeds from *ΓΟΠΕ+ΕΜΑΤΕ*, as by *ΜΟΛΛΑ+Ε+ΕΣΑ+* the Genitive of *Mόλλισις*. So the Greek termination *ιος* answers to the Lycian *Α+*, and the relation between these forms is as exact as possible, the original *s* of this case being changed into *h* and the vowel into a diphthong. This change of the original *s* is the rule in the A declension of the old Persian dialect (*bagahya* Gen. of *Baga*, *Anramazdaha* of *Auramazdā*) and the origin of the diphthong *e* is to be explained from the old Persian law, that the final vowel of the Genitive in the Masculines terminating in *i* or *u* is to be inserted in the word itself. So from *Frawartis* is formed the Genitive *Frawartais*, which in Lycian would have been changed into *Frawarreh*. In the same way from *kavi* in

Sanscrit proceeds the Genitive *kavēs* and the termination *es* is used also in Lituanian*). The Greek genitive *πόληος* may also belong to this formation.

The termination of the Dative ΑΙΑ is highly interesting on account of its archaic character, for it agrees entirely with the corresponding forms of Sanscrit, Zend and as far as we can judge, with the old Persian form, whilst in Greek and Latin this case is much more contracted πόλει, *fui*. Its existence is demonstrated by the comparison of the three inscriptions Fellows 20, Forbes Daniell 23, 1; 24, 1 and the bilingual Dan. 1, Fell. 3. The two first of them show the name ΑΣΑΔΑΓΛΑΨΜΕ in the Nominative and afterwards the form ΑΣΑΔΑΓΛΑΨΜΑΙΑ. Now the form of the Accusative being the same as that of the Nominative, one might believe, the form in question to be a Dative or a Locative. The first opinion is proved to be correct by comparing the bilingual text of Limyra, where the writing of the Lycian word agrees in all different copies, whilst the Greek form is certainly given correctly in the copies of Sharpe and Baile in Franz' Corp. Ins. Gr. III n. 4306 Add. P. 1145. There the Lycian ΡΓΟΙΟΕΙΑΛΛΗ is rendered in Greek by the Dative ΠΥΒΙΑΛΗ in the words έποιησατο — γυραιζὶ τῷ νιῷ Πυβιάλῃ. Finally we appeal to the analogy of the cognate dialects, with regard to our foregoing observation on the nature of the Lycian ι, which is a fricative consonant inserted to avoid the hiatus. In Sanscrit before the termination ē the i of the Masculines and Feminines is changed into ay (Guna), the Dative of *kavi* is *kavayē*, in Zend this *ay* is often contracted in ē, in which way we obtain the inflexion ēē, e. g. *paitistatē* from *paitistatī* **), now from our observation on ι, based only on the comparison of different passages, where it either occurs or is omitted, it is clear, that the two vowels ēē were to be separated by an inserted ι, and this is the case in ΡΓΟΙΟΕΙΑΛΛΗ. In old Persian we may compare the Dative of a Feminine terminating in ā as *taumāyā* from *tauma* (semen), which is dissolved out of *taumā-ē*, and whose y proceeds from grammatical reasons and not from a merely euphonic custom.

After these remarks we shall be entitled to give the table of the Lycian I declension as follows:

Nom. -E, i, Acc. -E, i, Gen. -Α+, ēh, Dat. -ΑΙΑ ēyē.
At the same time these terminations will be found sufficient before hand to prove the above statement on the intermediate position of the Lycian language between the Iranian and the Greek dialects, for there are only four cases***), as in Greek, the terminating ^m of the Accusative has been lost, as always in Greek, where it is either changed into ν or entirely abandoned, but on

*) Comp. Schleicher Compendium der vergleichenden Gramm. 2^ded. p. 614, 615.

**) Comp. M. Haug Essays on the saered language, writings, and religion of the Parsees Bombay 1862 p. 103.

***) Here indeed we will not deny, that a further and deeper study especially of the obelisk may perhaps afford also some other cases e. g. a Locative.

the other hand the full form of the Dative as well as the permutation of s in h in the Genitive prove also a close affinity to the Persian dialects. — Besides the results already won will enable us to state and control the following classes of Declensions.

Therefore we speak of the nouns terminating in a, the words of this class in our materials show the terminations ΔP, ΙP, ΑP, MP, NP, PP, SP, TP, +P, instead of which the Greeks wrote δας, σας &c. The a of these Lycian words was long, as will be found by the comparison of the old Bactrian and Sanscrit declensions.

The termination of the Genitive is P+, and of some words we have both the cases Nom. ΡΟΛΛΝΕΔP, Gen. ΡΟΛΛΝΕΔP+, Dan. 2, 1. Nom. ΥΞΤΑP, Gen. ΥΞΤΑP+ Dan. 10, 1; 11, 1, so MP+PNP and MP+PNP+ Dan. 36, 1; 35, 2, ΣΒΕΩΡΙP and ΣΒΚΑΙP+ Dan. 17, 1 Fell. 10, 1, ΕΥΤΤP and Τεδίζτα. The origin of the +, h here is the same as above, the primitive form was *asya*, so in Sanscrit *çivasya* from *çiva*, instead of which in Zend appears *ahya*, *aqya* and contracted *ahē* e. g. *ahurahē*. In Lycian the ē has been abandoned, the a probably must be produced, *giltäh*, *pollenidäh*, whilst in Greek, where the s was generally changed into h, after omitting the aspiration and darkening the sound of a into o such forms resulted as *πολέμο-ιο*, which were then contracted into *πολέμον*, *ταμιον* &c.

The termination of the Accusative was Ω, as will be proved by a comparison of the tomb-inscriptions of Pl. C. Their whole number shows but two different schemes, and these will certainly be identical with the two forms of Greek tomb-inscriptions hitherto found in Lycia. The first of them runs thus: N. ζατεσκενάσεω ἐπὶ τῷ ταφῆναι τὸν N. ζαὶ τὴν γυραιζα ζαὶ this means: N. built this sepulchre, to have N. and his wife and his chil dern and buried there. The second form is the following: N. ζατεσκενάσατο τοῦτο τὸ μνῆμα, ἐν φί βεβούληται ταφῆναι μετὰ τὴν ἀποθίωσιν ἐντόρ τε ζαὶ τὴν γυραιζα ἀντοῦ κτλ. whose translation is: N. built this sepulchre, in which he has desired after his decease to have himself and his wife &c. buried. Only the first of these forms concerns us here, for in the inscriptions, which follow it, Pl. C., 1—4, we have always the same proper-name in the Nom. and Acc., as we have above determined by means of this scheme the form of the Acc. ΣVVΩTPPIE. Bl. IV n. 2.

The three names, which occur in both the cases are 1) ΕΔPMPVIIIP Nom. . . . MPVIIW Acc.; 2) ΙP+PMP Nom. ΙP+VNW (read ΙP+XNW) Acc. 3) ΡPEVX.. Nom., ΡPEVXNW Acc. We do not believe, that there will remain any doubt concerning the inflexion of the Accensative, for though in our third example the corresponding Nominative be lost, though in the second either the stone-cutter or the copist committed a blunder, the first one is sufficient of itself and the two others agree with it, each in one of the two forms in question. If we try to give an historical explanation of this inflexion, we are led again to our general statement, that Lycian formed

a link between Greek and Iranian. The *m* of the Iranian form is abandoned as in Greek too, but the origin of the deep sound *u* (ω), which in Greek has no analogy is to be explained from an Iranian peculiarity. In old Bactrian long *a* (ω) is ordinarily changed by a following *m* (σ), into *ā* (χ), which is a long *a* with a slight tinge of a nasal sound, to be pronounced like à in French *âme*, soul. So it occurs not only in the Gen. Plur. *daē-ranām* (Haug Essay P. 100. Spiegel Grammatik der altbactr. Spracho P. 120) but also, which belongs to our form, in the Accusative of Feminines in *a*, as *nairikām* whose *ā* was properly *ā*, and in the Accusative of Masculines in *ā* as *mazdām*.

Further it is an instructive tendency of the modern Persian pronunciation to deepen the sound of *ā* almost always into *ā* and often into *ă*, so they pronounce instead of *khan* (خان) *khām*, house, instead of *nān* (نان) *nān* bread, instead of *Ardekān* (اردکان) *Ardekān*, the name of a village, instead of *Zerqān* (زرقان) *Zerqān*, also the name of a village *). In all these cases *ā* before a nasal sound is changed into *u*, but, as it seems, the custom, we speak of, was not confined only to *a* before a *n*, we are rather disposed to explain by this peculiarity the regular change of *ay* into *u* in the Infinitive of some verbs terminating in *ay* as *fermuden* (غمودن) Pres. *fermāyem* (غمایم). Nor does this change take place only in modern Persian it is old and occurs already in Pehlewi **). These remarks will be sufficient to support the opinion, that the former Lycian *Idamakhzyām*, when the *m* had been abandoned in the pronunciation, was at first spoken *Idamakhzyā*, which afterwards suffered a further change into *Idamakhzyū*, ΕΔΦΜΦVΙΙV, as we find it in the inscription. Finally we may notice the opinion proposed by Dr. Spiegel, that already in the old Bactrian dialect long *ā* has sometimes been spoken as *o*, which was indicated in writing by χ Gram. der altbactr. Spr. § 19, and that the same letter is sometimes written instead of simple *ā* (ω) in Parsee without any regard to the legitimate nasalisation ***).

Besides the form in *V* we find another Accusative *MAO+EDPIVÉ*, the Nominative of which is *MAO+EDPIP* Dan. 25, 1, 4, where we meet with our *V* as an old acquaintance, but whose *E* till now could not be explained. Perhaps the word does not belong to a root terminating in *a* but in *va*, so that in the Nominative the *v* had been dropped and in the Accusative the

*) Comp. Petermann Reisen im Orient II P. 170, 213, 186 and Brugsch Reisen in Persien passim.

**) See Journal asiatique 1839 Avril P. 304, Spiegel Grammatik der Huzvaresch-Sprache. Leipzig 1856, P. 119.

***) This is proved by Spiegel in his Grammatik der Pārsisprache. Leipzig 1851 P. 22.

primary *vam* by the way of the Zend form *em* shortened in *i*.

As the termination of the Dative we give *PIA*, which we have taken from the inscription Dan. 30, where we are told, that a certain Minohē, son of Tapplemis prepared a sepulchral chamber for his son. The beginning of this son's name has suffered on the stone, but the termination is pretty well preserved, the whole name, as now legible is *Δ/INTEPIA*. The same termination occurs again time Dan. 27, 2 in *EIPMPPPPIA* from the Nominative *EIPMPPP* (Iyamara), which was no unusual name. The final *a* of this word as well as of the preceding examples cannot but have been long, as we may conclude from the cognate Sanscrit, old Bactrian and Persian forms, for only words terminating in *ā* as *civā* fem. have in Sanscrit a Dative *civājai*, instead of which the old Bactrian form is *daēnāyāi*, where the *ā* has been shortened. This form *daēnāyāi* our Lycian Dative *Iyamarāyē* resembles as accurately as possible, but in the old Persian form *taumāyā* from *taumā* neither the *ā* is short nor the final *i* preserved *).

According to the preceding observations the schema of words terminating in *ā* is this:

Nom. — *P*, *ā*, Acc. — *V*, *u*, Genit. — *P+*, *ah* (*ā?*),
Dat. — *PIA*, *ayē*.

So much may be said of the declension of roots terminating in *E* and *P*, with respect to the roots in *u*, which follow in the cognate dialects entirely the analogy of those in *i*, we can produce but one certain form *PPFFFVΩ+:TEΔΛΕΜE* son of Harpagus, which is Genitive of *PPFFFVΩ*. Also *.KEPO+* Dan. 9, 1 is a Genitive of this form. Here the original *s* of the Nominative is lost as in all other words hitherto known. Also *METO* and perhaps *ΔΙΕΖΩΣ* Dan. 9, 1 may be nouns whose crude form shows *u*, but in the last example the *s* would have been preserved, as it is in the old Bactrian language as well as in the old Persian, comp. *mainyus* and *mayus* Spiegel Gram. d. altb. Spr. P. 138.

The classification of words such as *SEΔΑΡΕΙP* remains still doubtful, their Genitive seems occur in *VOMATEI+* Fell. 7 and *O+APEI+* **), which may be derived from the names *VOMATEI* and *O+APEI*, if it is not more advisable to derive them from *VOMATEIE* and *O+APEIE*, whose Genitive would be *VOMATEI+* and *O+APEI+*, as we have demonstrated above.

*) Here we will not deny, that in the inscription of Pinara Fellows 11, 1 the form *OΠΑΒΕΔΔΡ+* is a Dative, but we doubt whether it be correct. Must we not read *OΠΑΒΕΔΔΡΙΑ?*

**) Is this cognate to *Gaumata* and *Ahurō*? Certainly instead of *A* also *V* is obvious in some examples.

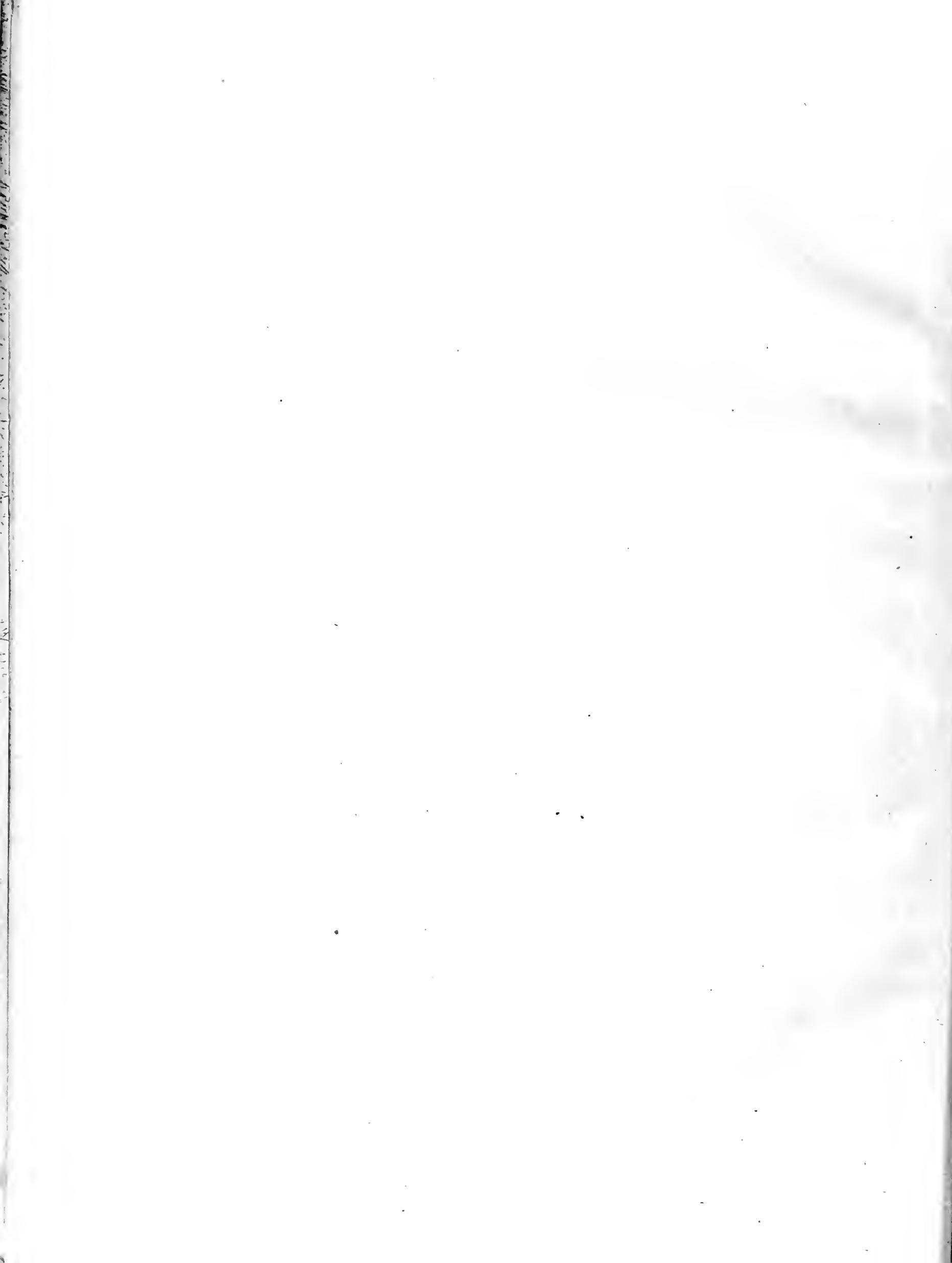
Pl.B.

Vowels.				a	b	Consonants						
Signs.		long	short	nasal		Signs for	palat.	dent.		lab.	liquid.	spirit.
P	}		α	α		tenues	K	T	T	R		
X	}				α	tenues asp.	V (kh)		χ			
↑			η	ε		med.	[K]	ΔΔ	Δ	B		
E	}		ι	ι.		med. asp.					F (γκ)	
王	}			ῑ		resonants				M	M	
O			ω	o		sibilants	II		I	ʃ		
VV			ov			fricatives	I				A^	
χ			v	v								+
P			?		tremula						P	

Signs of numbers : II, 2. III, 3. II-, 12. O-, ? →, 15. →, 15.

Iterated appear:					Iteration is produced:								
	in the beginning of words	between two vowels	after:	?	by	on:				uncertain whether on:			
Δ	ΔΔ	ΔΔ	Γ	P	P	P	T	X	Γ	I	ʃ	B	ΔΛΥ ΧΛΥ
T	TT (^)	TT	B RPSV		Λ	ʃ	T	Γ	V				BΔI
X		XX	P V		I		Γ	V					
I	II	II	P		S	[B]Γ	T			Λ		Δ	
B			P		S	V	T	χ					
R			PSI		K					(S)Λ			
↓			SI		P	[Λ	T]						
Λ		ΛΛ	KRP										
S			P										

χχχ = νβ ; VSS = ζ, khσ ; ΓΣΣ = ψ ; ++ SI ?



<i>Nom.</i>	<i>O declension</i>	<i>I declension.</i>		<i>U. declension</i>	
	ΕΔΡΜΡΨΣΑ	SVVOTPPIE		ΡΡΓΓΡΨΟ<ς>	
<i>Acc.</i>	ΕΔΡΜΡΨΣΣΨ	SVVOTPPIE			
<i>Gen.</i>	ΕΔΡΜΡΨΣΣΑ+	SVVOTPPI+T		ΡΡΓΓΡΨΟ+	
<i>Dat.</i>	ΕΔΡΜΡΨΣΣΑΙ+	SVVOTPPI+T+			

Cases	Lycian	old Persian	old Bactrian	Sanskrit	Greek	Lithuanian
<i>Nom.</i>	ΕΔΡΣΙΡΑ	ρ	α	ō	as	ās
<i>Acc.</i>	- - - - -	ψ	am	em	am	ā
<i>Gen.</i>	- - - - -	ρ+	ahya(a)	ahē ahyā	asya	oia
<i>Dat.</i>	- - - - -	ρι+		āi	āya(ai)	ui(ai)

<i>Nom.</i>	↑ΣΤΔΤΓΛΨΜ	E		is	is	is	is
<i>Acc.</i>	- - - - -	E	im	īm	im	iv	i
<i>Gen.</i>	- - - - -	↑+	ais	ōis	ēs	eos ēos	ē-s
<i>Dat.</i>	- - - - -	↑ι+		īē	ayē	ei	ei

<i>Nom.</i>	ΜΕΣΟ	<s>		us	ūs	vs	ūs
<i>Acc.</i>				eus	ōs	vos	ūs
<i>Gen.</i>	ΜΕΣΟ	+		vō	ōs	vos	ūs
<i>Dat.</i>							

↑ΒΨΕΝ↑: ψορο: μάτε: γρεναρφτψ: ΕΔΡΜΡΨΙΙΡ: o+↑ΡΕΙ+T:

ΤΕΔΤΕΜΕ: +ΡΓΓΕ: ΛΡΔΕ↑+ΒΕ: SATEΔΤΕΜ↑: et quae seq. μάτε: ΞΤΑΓΕΤΨΤΕ ται ... ΜΡΨΙΙΨ: SΛΛΡ

↑ΒΨΕΝΨ ψορψ: μώτε: γρεναρφτψ: SVVOTPPIE : μψντ: ΞΤΑΓΕΤΨΤΕ : SVVOTPPIE: SΛΛΡψ↑+ΒΕ. . . .

)↑ΒΨΕΝΨ: ψορψ: μάτε: γρεναρφτψ: ΙΡ+ΡΜΡ: ΔΔΡ

ΦΥΤΡΡΡΤΡ: ΤΕΔΤΕΜΕ (nothing is wanting) : μτ: ΞΤΑΓΕΤΨΤΕ: ΙΡ+ΨΝΨ: SΛΛΡΔΨ: S↑: ΤΕΔΤΕΜΕΨ:

4) ↑ΒΨΕΝΨ: ψορψ: μψντ: γρεναρφτψ: +ΡΕΨΧ . . . ↑: ΞΤΑ: ΓΕΤΨΤΕ: +ΡΕ: ψχμψ: Sψψn:

5) ↑ΒΨΕΝΨ: γρεναρφψ: μάντ: γρεναρφτψ: ΔΔΡ)(Ρ/Ρ/ΞΤΟΛ+T

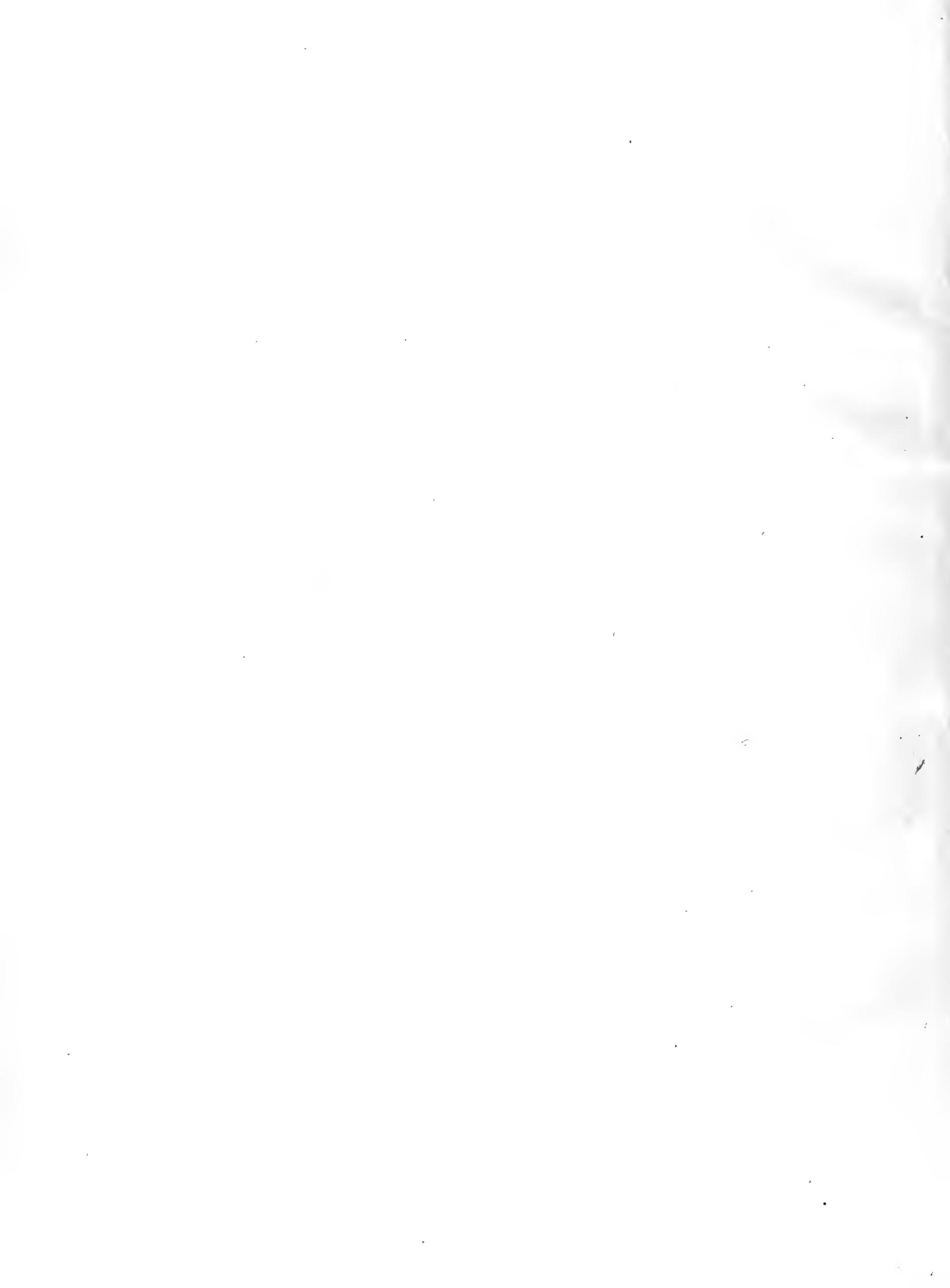
ΤΕΔΤΕΜΕ: +ΡΓΓΕ: ΛΡΔΕ: ↑+ΒΕ: /↑: ψκτ: ΛΡΤΕ: ΔΔΡ)(Ρ/Ρ: μάντ: ΞΤΑΓΕΤΨΤΕ: ΞΤΑΓΡΡΤΤΙΕ: /↑: ΛΡΔΨ: ↑+ΒΕ :

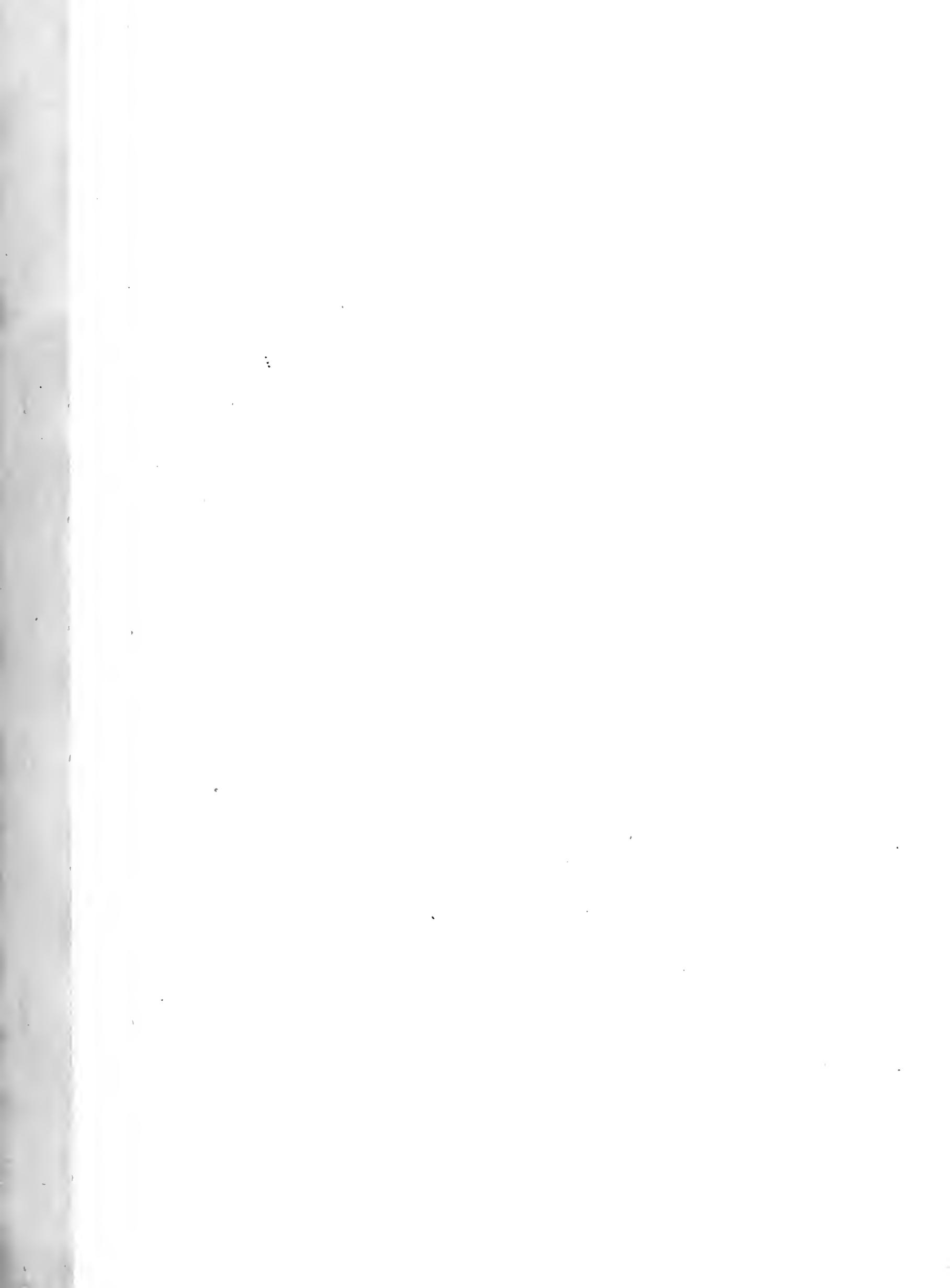
6) ↑ΒΨΕΝΨ: ψορψ: μάτε: γρεναρφτψ: μ+νο+τ: ΤΧΛΤΕΜΜ↑:

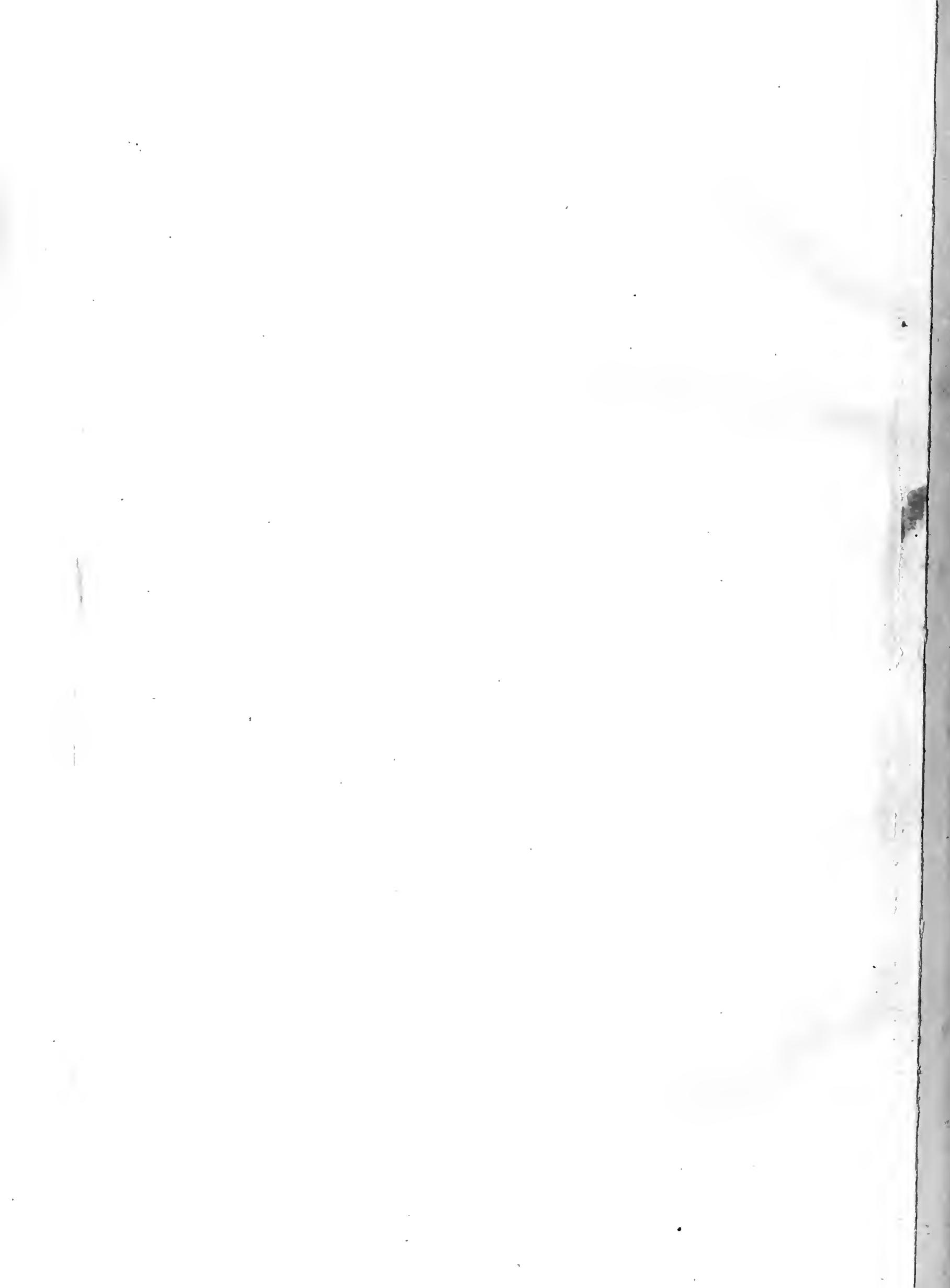
ΤΕΔΤΕΜΕ: ↑ΝΤΛΙΕΤ+Ε: /↑: ΤΕΔΤΕΜΕ:

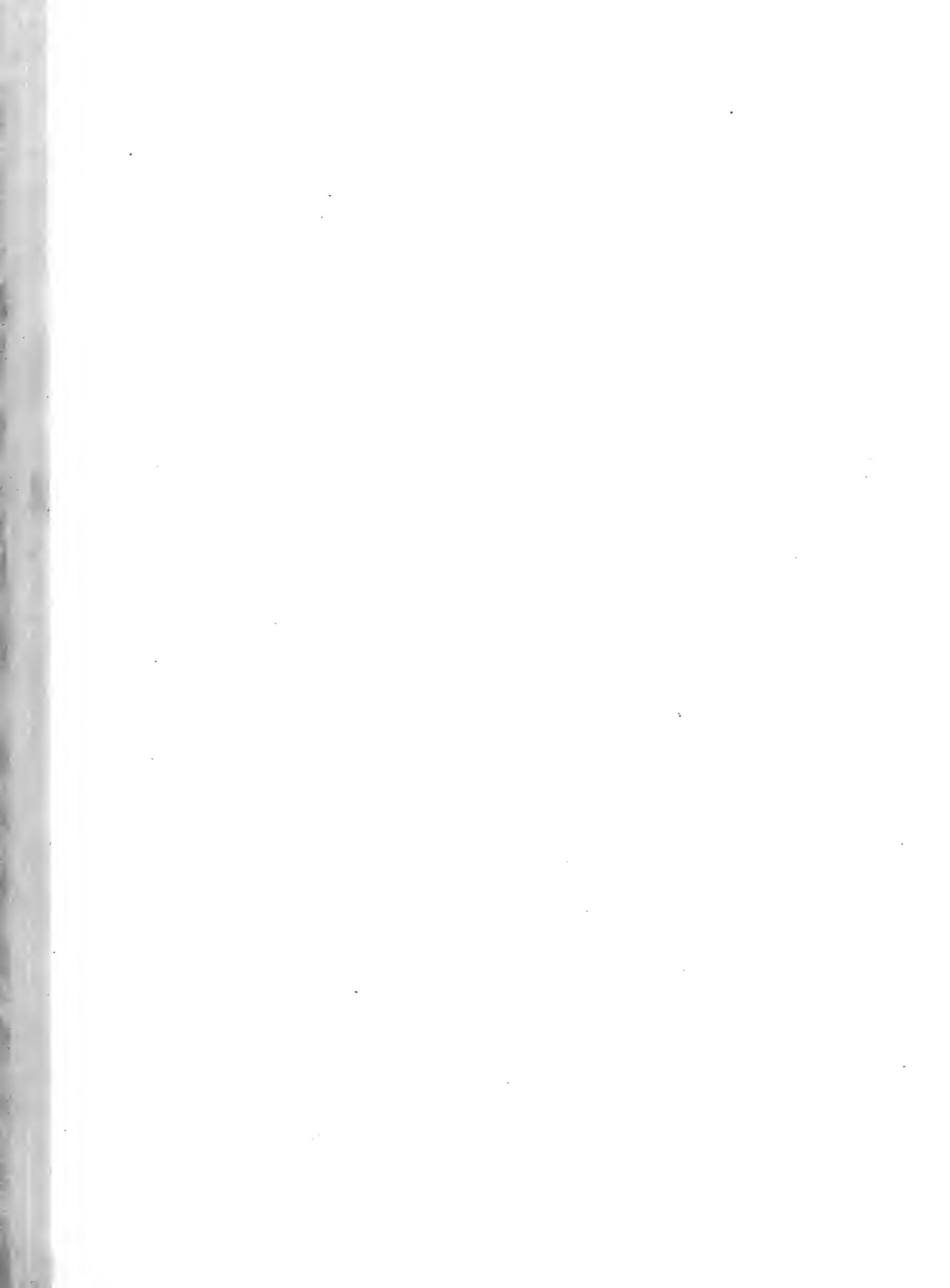
+ΒΕ: ^ΔΛΗΝΞΝΡΙ↑: μτ: ΞΚ↑: ΛΡΤ/ΜΞΝΔΤ↑: μάντ: ΞΤΑΕΓ . . .

CORPUS
OF
LYCIAN INSCRIPTIONS.









Limyra №12.

↑B Ψ Ε ΝΨ:V O Ρ Ψ:Μ Ψ T E:Γ P Ε Ν A F
ΣΑΛΡ ΔΡ:↑+B E: ΜΑΞΤΑ:ΠΕ ΡΨΤΕ: KXM ES:
ΤE K↑: J Nro M -↑E:Τ PΔE:ΜΑΤΕΣΑΤE S↑: ΡF E
ΣΚΛΡ

L. № 15.

↑B ΣΒΨΕΛΨ:ΨΟΓ . ΜΨ. ΕΓΡΞΝΡF ΡΤΨ:ΟΡΣΣΧΜ
ΔΔΡF Ρ: ΣΛΜΡ+:ΤΟ+↑Σ: +PΓΓ E:ΛΡΔE:↑+BE:T

L. № 13.

↑BΨΞΛΨ:ΨΟΓΨ:ΜΑΤE:ΡΡΞΙΡF ΠΤΨΙΝΘΚΟΜΑΙΡ:Ρ II
ΦΥΤE:↑ΒΞΝΧ:↑B↑E:ΤΕΙ↑:+ΟΓ ΤΕΚ↑:↑B↑E:↑T↑
ΜΑΤΤΛΕΔE:ΚΒΕΣΞΤΨΤΡ/ ΣΧΜΛΜ:ΣΚΛΛΒE:ΚΑΡΤ
ΣΑΤΤΛΕΔE:ΤΡΙΙΟΒE:ΣΧ ΣΛΜΛ:ΚΒΕΣΞΤΨΤΡ:ΟFΡ:
↑B↑E:Σ:ΚΑΡE:ΞΤΑΓΡΕΣΙΨNE: +ΡE ΛΡΔΕΤE:ΜΑΤΤΛΕΔE
ΤEΣΑΤEΣ:ΓΡΞΛ ΡTE:ΣΑΤΤΤE:↑ΡE E
ΙΑΤE

L. № 27.

ΛΙΧΝΧΣ

ΟΔΟΣΛΕ

TIFTEIT

ΤΕΦΔΨΟ

ΕΓΡΛΜ↑

ΤΑΤΨΕ↑

FΠ↑ΕΙΤ

ΦΓ ΑΒ↑E

↑ΣΚΧΜΕΣ

ΔΕΤΕΔ↑

EΜ↑↑+B

EΙΛ..O

L. № 16.

ΤΑΒΟΡΣΣΑΛE: ΤΑΒΟΡΣΣΑΛE:ΓΡΞΝΡF ΠΤ↑: ΔΔΡΕΙΤΑΡ
·ΓΡΞΝΡF ΠΤ↑:ΛΟΣΞ:ΜΡΣΡΒΛΡ:ΨΚ↑:↑Σ↑: ΓΑΡΡΕΚΛ↑: .. ΓΛΑΚΛΡ*ΡΞ
^ Α:ΨΤΕ FΠIE' ^: ΤΑΒΑΤ↑: ΓΤΩΧΡΡΡ↓Σ↑:ΧΠΡΡΡ+↑:
ΤΑΛΛΨΙΕΙ

L. № 17.

↑ΣΑΔΑΓ:ΛΨ ΛΤΙ↑:ΜΑΙΡΔΨ:ΤΑΣΕ:ΜΕΞΤ E
ΡFΡ+Ρ E:Υ O ΓΡ:ΑΒ↑+E:ΜΑE:ΡFΡ+Ρ E
ΤΑΣ E: Α ΛΡ ΔΡ+Ρ ΛE:→

L. № 18.

... ΛΕΛΛΑΤE:ΓΡΞΝΡF ΠΤ↑: ΓΕΛΧΜΙ+
.. ΤΡ. ΑΕΜ ΕΛΛΑΕΙΛΝΡΛΣΣΡ+:ΓΡΞΝΑΙΕΙ

L. № 19.

↑BΑΕΙΡ:ΑΡΡF ΡΙΕΙΡ:ΜΑΤE
ΓΡΞΝΡF ΠΤΨ:ΣΕΔΑΡΡΕΙΡ:ΓΡΙΛΨ
ΝΑ:ΤΕΔΑΕΜE:ΡΓΓΕΑΤΛΕ↑:ΒE
ΛΡΔE:Α+ΒE:ΣΑΤE ΔΑΕΜEΓ
ΛΛΙ↑:ΤΟΜΗΜΡΤΟΔE E
ΟΙΗΣΡΤΟΣΙΔΡΡΙΟΣΓΡΤ/EN
ΛΤΟΣΥΙΟΣ E ΡΥΤΛΙΚΑΙΤΗΙΓΥΜ/
ΙΚΙΚΡΙYΙΩΙΓΥΡΙΛΛΗ

L. № 31.

+ΤΑΤΡΞΟΥΡΙ:ΔΑΕΜE+SOE

↑ΣΑΤΟΚΑΣ↑.. ΚΟΑΕΤΑΣ↑ ΡΡ+.↑

L. № 35.

ΓΟΡΕ+ΕΜΑΤΕΤE:ΓΡΞΝΡF ΠΤ↑:ΜΡΣΡΨ:ΤΕΔΑΕΜE
νοιψ:ΑΒΨΞΝΨ+ΡΛΡE:ΡΤΛE:Α+ΒE:ΣΑΤE ΔΑΕΜA:Α+ΒE

↑

Α Τ ψ: μ↑ Δ ↑ μο Δ ε:
 ↑ ε i↑ν↑: +ρ τρετράδε
 ν α ffe ◇ ↑ τψ ne: κανοφάτε

L. № 21.

..... νψανονψμ↑
 pn.. ova
 .. e ιταρεφα.... τεδεμε

καιε:
 ↑ s: ρψνεματε γρεναφάτψ: ψαενεψε: μασψαχτ. ε: ρλα+καδε↑: . οδαεμε:
 ↑ φνε: +ρρε: τατο: τεκα
 ρττεκατε: μαν↑: εταπε: τοβ..
 τεκατε: ↑ονψ: ↑σΔ↑: σ↑:

 τεκατα: ↑ρετεσαε.....: ↑ονψ. . .

L. № 20.

L. № 28.

τε: γρεναφάτψ
 ↑σ↑τ. ολ↑: ↑+ρτλε
 ↑+βεσ↑λρδε: σ↑ρεδαεδε

l. № 36.
 αταερρελρδε: ↑+βε: μαν↑: ιταρετψτε↑βενψ: σ↑ρδψ: ↑+βε:
 υρε: ρττο: στειατε: ↑στρετρδε: τεκαψορρ: ↑βα+ε: τεβαττα: αλα+ρδε:
 αδε: τεκα+ροττλρ: ↑βαειρ: ματτλεδε: ψνεκλρ+ε: ↑βεια+ενοετψτρ:
 ↑νειαρε: ιρδρτο: σαττετεψνεκλρ+ε: ↑βεια+ε: ρχμριρτρψ: ρσ↑: ρδρ:

L. № 30.

ρρδδαρψτ.: ρ. ιναφρ
 τψνρι: σ↑ρχμρει...
 ναρο↑. μψτ↑

L. № 22.

↑βψινψ: ψορψ: ματε: γρεναφρτψ: γομρερ: ↑ρταλειασ↑: τεδαεμε
 +ρρελρδε: ↑+βε: οφειτ↑: ψοματεια+ι: ιιεμρε: σ↑: τεδαεμη: ↑+βεια

L. № 23.

↑βψινψ: ψορψ: ματε: γρεναφρτψ: ↑ρχματνψεσμρδρ+βεχρρερταζτταζνονατταρτταζε
 ατταλασ νικαρχογ

L. № 24.

βψινψ: ψορψ: μψτε: γρεναφρτψ: μλψταδαρ. ↑ν μα+τεδαεμε

L. № 25.

γρτ... ιε

↑βψινψ: ψο... μ... ερρενφρτψ ορρψχ. ... εκλιε
 αρρφ. ψμρ. τρ+σ+ρρελρδε: ↑ρε↑: . . .

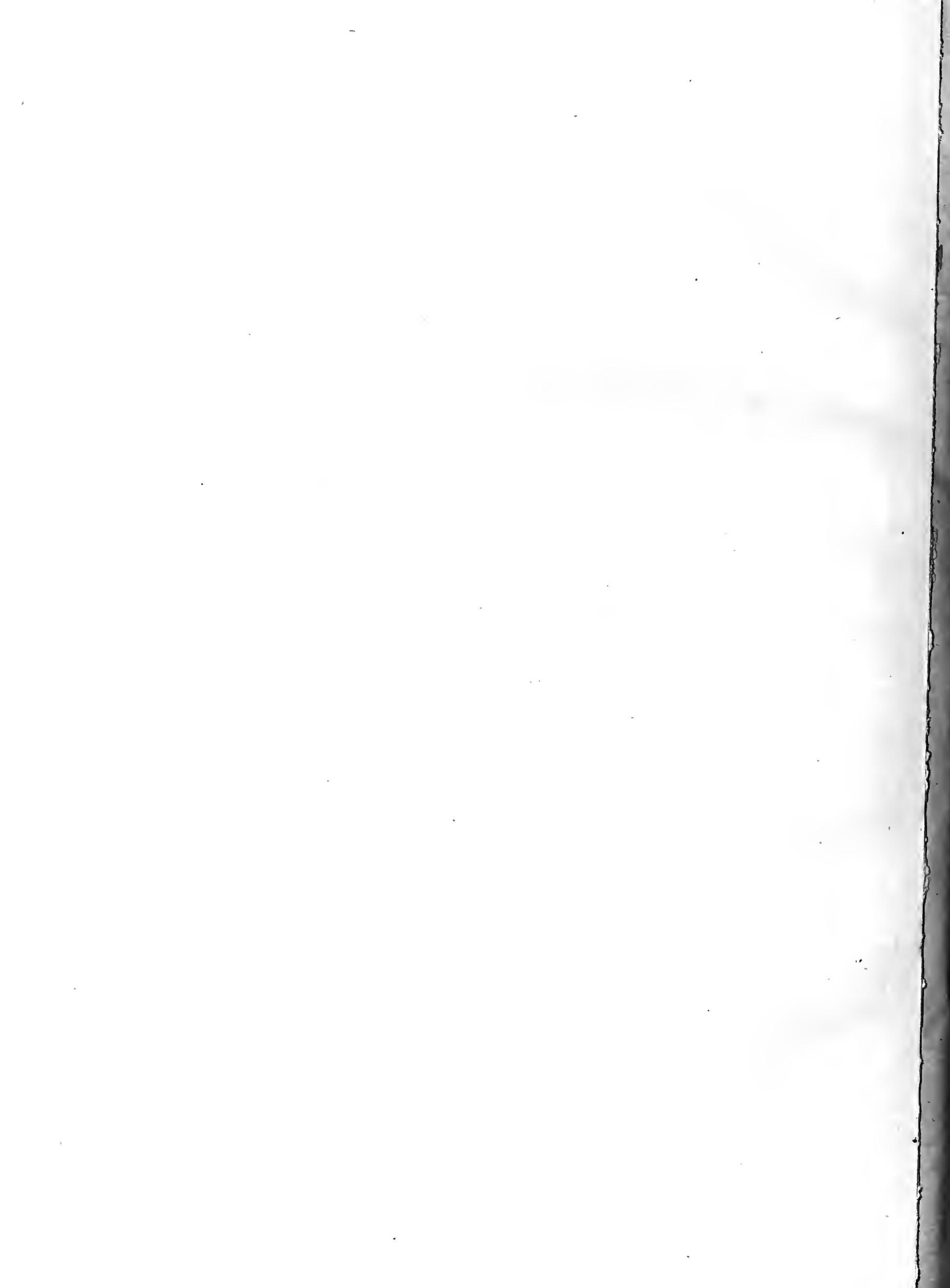
L. № 29.

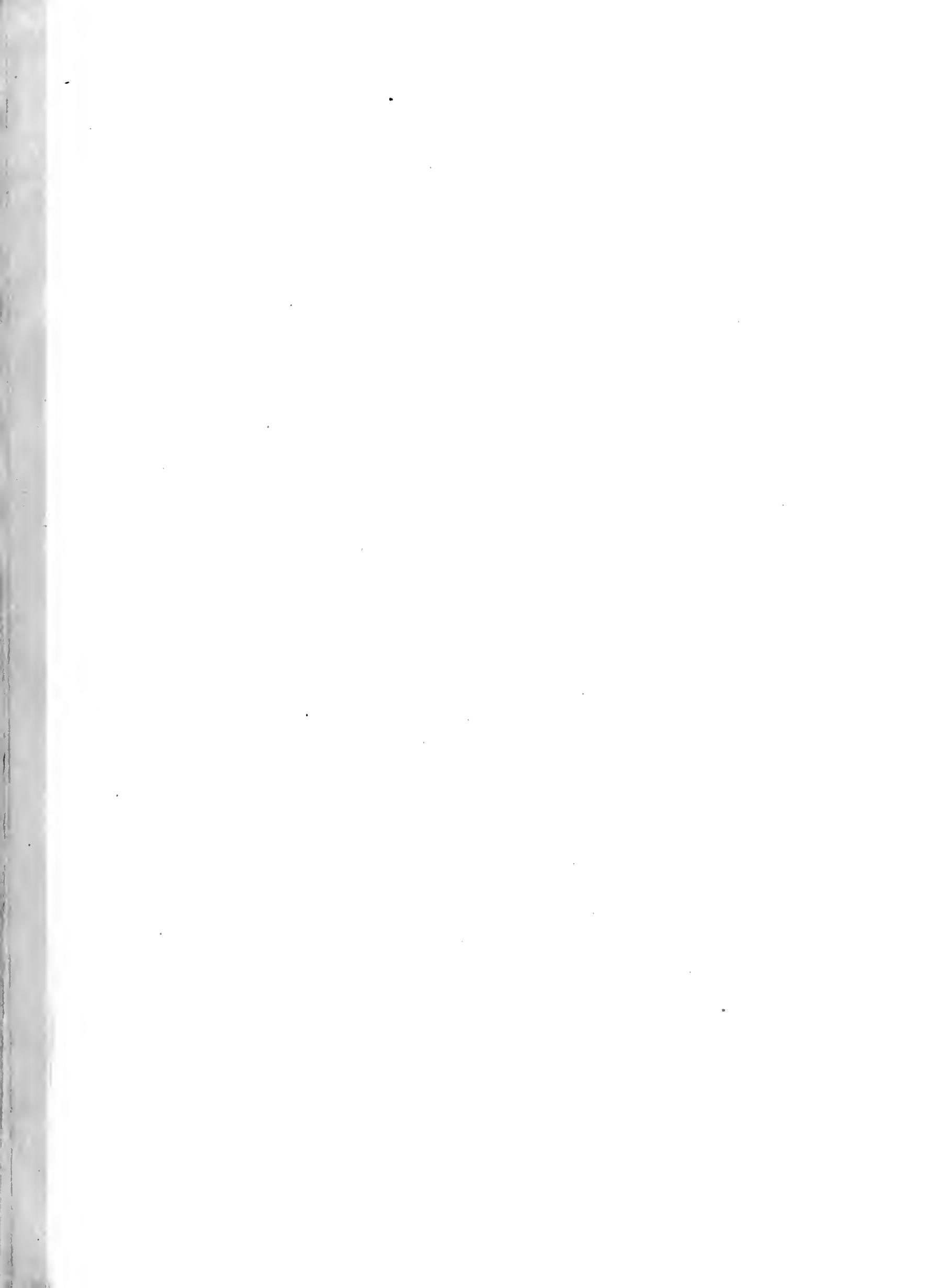
. ρ.. ρψρ. ~. ψετρβερρ. ~. ψρ
 αδρδ. ~

L. № 26.

↑βψινψψορψ: μψτε: γρεναφρτψ: ↑ψατειρ
 τρρερ. ε↑+βε: σ↑: λρδε: ↑+βε: σ↑: τεδαεμη.

L. № 33. 4Λρ+...
 L. № 34. ΔΔαρεναφρτ.





Limyra. № 37.

↑ΡΨΞΝΨ: ΓΙΣΑΡΕΣ: ΜΝΤΕ ΡΞΝΑΓΡΙΥΓΡΤΕΝΑΜΟΦΑΙ+ΡΓΡΕΑΔΔΕ
↑+ΡΕ: ΣΤΕΔΤΕΜ↑↑+ΒΕΙ↑.

L. № 38.

↑ΒΥΞΝΨΒ. ΡΞΝΑΓΡΙΥΓΡΤΕΝΑΜΟΦΑΙ+ΡΓΡΕΑΔΔΕ↑+ΒΕΣΤΕΔΤΕΜ↑
. +ΒΦΙ↑ΨΝΨΓΡΕΚΛΛ+↓ΞΤΡΦΡΤΑ

L. № 39.

↑ΒΨΞΝΨΥΟΡΟΜΨΤΕΝΡΞΝΑΦΦΤΨ
↑ΣΤΑ: ΣΑΠΕΤΑΕ↑+ΒΕΣΤΕΔΤΕΜ↑

L. № 40.

ΟΑΡΗ+ΕΛΡ: ΚΕΡΟ+; ΤΕΔΤΕΜΕ: ΨΝΨΛΛΑΕΚΛ↑+↑

L. № 41.

ΥΞΤΛΑΛΨΝΨ: ΓΡΞΝΑΦΑΤΤΣΡΞΡΕΚΛ↑
+; ΜΑΞΝΑΙΑ: ΤΛΞΤΕΒΑΙΑ+

L. № 42.

ΜΑΣΑ ΚΩΑΤΑ
ΝΕΝΡΗΜΑΤΕ: ΣΑΝΤΑΡΤΡΑΤΣ: ΕΤΛΑ+Ε: ΙΚΨΞΤΕ: ΤΡΧΜΕΔΕ:

L. № 43.

Α—Β ΡΙ—↑ΓΡΞΝΡΦΣ—^ω—ΦΑ—ΤΡΒΒΨ—ΕΝ↑+; ΤΕΔΤΡΕ: ΣΑΒΨΛΑ+↑ΤΨ
Τ—Κ Ε+↑—ΛΨΜ↑ΕΣ↑—↑—ΟΤΕΚ↑: ΡΡΡΦΨ: ΣΑΝΤΑΡΤΡΑΤΕ: ΤΟΒΞΕΤΕ: ΤΡΧ Μ
—ΜΕΞ. Ρ

L. № 44.

↑ΒΨΞΝΨ: ΟΡ: ΜΤΕ: ΓΡΞΝΡΕΤΨ: Μ+ΝΟ+↑: ΤΧΛΑΤΕΜ↑+ΤΕΔΤΕΜΕ↑/ΝΤΛΙ/Ε
↑+Ε: ΣΤΕΔΤΕΜΕ: +ΒΕ; ΝΔΛΙΝΕΜΑ↑: Μ↑: ΞΚ↑: ΛΑΤ// ΜΞΝΔΡ↑+↑Ν↑: ΞΤΛΕΓ
ΦΝΦΕ { : ΤΑΝ↑+↑: ΡΛΑ: +ΡΔΕ: ΤΕΚ↑: ΚΒΕ: ΨΚ↑ΓΕ

M. N
Sura.

↑ΒΨΞΝΨ: ΓΡΞΝΑΦΨ: ΜΤΕ: ΓΡΞΝΡΕΤΨ: ΜΕΙΓΡΤΕΙΑΜΟΡΨΙΑ+; ΤΟ+ΛΙ/ΜΛΟ+ΕΔΑΙΑ: ΣΟΡΤΙΕ
+ΡΓΓΕΡΑΤΛΕ: ↑+ΒΕ: ΣΑΛΑΔΕ: ΣΤΕΔΤΕΜ↑: ↑+ΡΕΙ↑: ΣΑΔΑΔΨ: ΑΤΑΡ: +ΡΙΙΣΙ/ ΙΕΙΨ: ΜΤΤΡ: ΞΤΑ+ΥΤΕ
↑ΒΞΝΨ: ΗΥΤΨ: ΣΑΛΑΔΨ: +ΡΓΓΕΙΜΗΕ: ΤΑΔΕ: ΤΕΚ↑: ΤΕΚ↑: ΜΛΛ↑: ΥΛΑ: ΡΕ ΣΤΤΑΒΕ: ΣΟΡΤΙΕ: ΣΑΔΑΒ↓
+Ρ+Μ↓: ΕΙΑΣ↑: Ρ: ΤΛΛ+ΕΜ↑ ΠΨΤΕ+ΨΥΨΑΤΕ: ΜΛΟ+ΕΔΑΙΑ: ΔΔΤΕΓΝΤΟΥΕΙΨΝΕΤ↑ΡΛ: ΜΛΟ+ΕΔΑΙΨΕ
ΜΤΡΕ: ΞΤΑΨΟΛΤΤΕ: ΤΡΧ ΜΨ: ΠΞΤΒΑΤΕ: ΞΤΑΝΨΨΡΟΦΕ: ΜΤΔΤΤΑΦΟ) ΚΟΜΛΙΤΕΤΕ: Ο+ΑΙΑΤΑ: ΤΟΦΡΕΣ↑:
ΜΕΙΓΡΑΤΕΙ↑+ΚΟΜΑΤΕ: ΡΔΑΕΙΨ: /Ι— ΟΡΑΙΕΙΨΝ: ↓ΡΔΕ: Ψ: ΣΑ: ΤΓ: +ΑΓΕΙΣΞΤΑΛΚΟ: ΕΝ↑: ΚΟΜΑΙΑΤΕ
ΜΤΛ↑: ΓΔΔΨ ΚΛΑ: ΣΧΜΑΤΕΤΒΕ: ΣΟΡΤΙΕ

M. N
Kyaneae № 2.

Kyaneae.
↑ΒΨΞΝΨ: ΙΕ: ΜΛΛΑΛΓΞΝΒΦΑΤΨ: ΒΙΓ: ΕΣ
ΣΤΕΝΤΡΞΝΤΡΥΤΥΣΑΔΤΙΗΑΓΡ: ΜΓΛ
ΣΤΕΤΕΣΕΝΤΝΕ: ΡΟΡΕ+ΕΜΤΕΙΚΡ ΟΦΑΤΦ/↑+
ΨΥΝΕ: ΣΑΣΝΛΛΞΛΙΤΨ: ΑΣΑΔΤΞΝΤΦ: ΜΓΨΡ+
ΣΤΕΛΞΛΩΔΨ: ΕΔΨΡΛ: ΜΔΛ Α+; ΛΑ+ΒοΛΕΛΕ

↑ΒΨΞΝΨ: ΓΡΞΝΑΦΨ: ΜΨΝ↑: ΓΡΞΝΡΕΤΨ: ΣΟΔΡ+ΕΛΙ
ΤΟΗΡΩΔΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΝΙΚΩΝ ΙΑΣΟΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΕΡΑΤΟΖΚΑΙΟΙ ΣΑΝΗΜΕΙΣ
ΑΛΛΟΣ ΔΕ ΟΥΔΙΣ ΘΑΨΕΙΤΙΝΑ ΗΘΑΨΑΦΕΙΛΗΣ ΕΙΚΥΑΝΕΙΤΩΝΤ
ΩΣΓ ΑΞΑΙΠΑΝΤΙΤΩΒ

L. № 32.

ΤΤΤΑ: ΑΡΑΦΑΙΕΙΑ: ΜΥΓΙΑΔΑΣ: ΚΡΟΣΤΤΕ: ΤΡΒΒΨΗΜΑΤ
+Ε ΕΡΕΣΒΡΙΕ: ΑΜΟΓΙΡΝΕΤΤΑΛΕ: ΣΛ-ΔΡΤΕΟΦΑΤ

ΤΕΔΤΡΕ: ΓΡΙΙΕΔΕ ΑΥΣΤΕΤΣΒΑΤΕ
+ΡΓΓΕΤΡΔΕΤΕΚΑ: ΜΥΕΤΑ: ΝΑΣΡΟΤΕΟ: ΡΡΑΙ

Myra.

1. ΤΒΨΞΝΨ: ΨΟΡΨ: ΜΥΤΕΓΡΞΝΑΡΡ ΤΨΙΣΤΔΤΡΛΨΜΕ:
+ΡΓΓΕ ΑΡΔΕ: Τ+ΒΕ: ΣΤ: ΤΕΔΤΕΜΑΤ: Τ+ΒΕΙΑ: +ΟΜΥΛΕΙΑ

M. № 3:

ΤΒΨΞΝΨ: Ψ: ΟΓΨ: ΜΥΤΕ
ΓΡΞΝΑΡΡΤΥ ΑΓΞΝΥΤΑΜΑ
+ΡΓΓΕ: ΑΡΔΕ: Τ+ΒΕ: ΣΤ: ΤΕΔΤ
ΕΜΑΤ: ΜΥΕΡΞ: ΠΟΔΨ: ΤΕΞΤΑ
ΥΡ+ΡΡΤΙΒΕ: ΕΡΞΙΕΙΑ: ΚΒΑΤΡΡ

2. ΤΒΨΞΝΨ: ΓΡΞΝΑΡΨ: ΜΥΤΕΓΡΞΝΑΡΡΤΨ: ΤΡΕΜΕΝΟ+Α
ΣΤΜΟΤΑ+Τ: ΤΕΔΤΕΜΕ: +ΡΓΓΕ: ΡΤΛΕ: Τ+ΒΕ: ΣΤΙΨΝΕ: Τ+ΒΕ

4. ΤΒΨΞΝΨ: ΓΡΞΝΑΡΨ: ΜΥΤΕΓΡΞΝΑΡΡΤΨ: ΤΡΕΜΕΝΟ+Α
ΤΕΔΤΕΜΕ: +ΡΓΓΕ: ΛΑΔΕ+ΤΒΕ/ΤΕΔΤΕΜΑΤΣΤ ΥΚΠΛΑΤΕ ΔΔΡΙΚΑ
ΜΥΜΞΤΑΡΕ. ΤΥΤΕΞΤΕ ΤΡ ΤΙΕΣΤΑΡΔΨ+ΤΒΕΚΒΕΤΕΚΤΜΥΕΝΕΡΞΤΑΤΕΥΤΟ
ΤΕΒΤΕΝΕΛΑ+ΛΧΜΕΤΟΦΤΤΟ+ΛΧΜΕΜΑΤΕ ΤΟΦΤΕΤΕΚΤΕΒΤΕ
ΞΤΑΓΕΤΑΔΕΤΕΚΤΜΥΝΑ ΕΤΛΑΤΕ ΤΟΒΑΤΕ ΤΡΧΜΕΛΕΤΟΦΤΔΡΕ
ΣΤΡΙΚΑΣ ΣΤΑΜΥΤΥΦ + ΟΦΤΔΡΕ

ΨΡΨ: ΤΒΨΞΝΨ: ΜΥΝΡΔΨ: ΝΨΝΑ: Τ+ΒΕΙΑ: ΜΥΕΞΤ
ΓΡΕΤΡΑΣΤΕ ΣΨΤ+Ε: +ΡΕ ΤΔΨΞΝΤΕΨ: ΡΔΕΜΤΙΨ:
ΤΕΙΣ: Τ+ΛΤΟΤΒΥ: ΤΕΣΙΣΑ: Ε: ΛΤ+Ε
ΣΤΕΡΧ: ΓΡΒΛΥΤΕΤΕΙΨ

M. № 7

ΤΒΨΞΝΨ: ΓΡΞΝΑΡΨ: ΜΥΝΑΤ: ΓΡΞΝΑΡΡΤ

M. № 8

ΒΨΞΝΨ ΓΡΞΝΑΡΨ ΥΜΥΤΕΓΡΞ... ΡΙ.
ΟΡΤΕΙΡΜΑΤΡΝΑ+ΕΔΕΡΨ... Ρ.+Ε
ΓΡΕΛΡΔΕ+ΤΒΕ+ΙΡ

Kandyba.

K. № 1.

ΕΒΨΞΝΨ... ΤΡΨ ΛΟΡΕΙΨΝΡ
... ΓΡΕΛΡΔ. ΣΤΙ. ΔΤΕΜΑ

K. № 2.

ΟΤΟΒΑ: κΤΡΙΟΣΕ+ΑΒΩΔΡ+ΤΕΔΤΕΜΕΓΤΡΕΝΡ+ΤΟ+Σ.

ΠΟΡΕΤΕ ΜΥΤΕΤΕ: ΓΡΞΝΑΡΡΤΑ: ΜΑ)ΑΣΑ+Τ: ΤΕΔΤΕΜΕ
ΣΟΛΨ: ΤΒΨΞΝΨ+ΡΛΛΕ: ΡΤΛΕ: Τ+ΒΕ: ΣΤ: ΤΕΔΤΕΜΑΤ: Τ+ΡΕΙΑ

under the Acropolis.

+ΡΓΓΕΛΡΔΕ: Τ+ΒΕ:
ΣΟΜΕΝΣΥΝΧΩΡΗΣΑΙΝ
ΛΙΩΣΦ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΛΕΧΟΝ
ΛΑΗΕΝΩΕΦΗΜΙΣ ΕΙ

Anaphellos № 3.

ΤΒΨΞΝΨΓΡΞΝΨΓΟΜΑΤΕΓΡΞΝΑΡΡΤΨ
ΛΥΤΤΡ Λ Ρ+ΤΕΔΤΒΜΕ+ΡΛΛΕΛΡΔΕ: Τ+ΒΕ
ΣΤ: ΤΕΔΤΕΜΑΤ: Τ+ΒΕΙΑ: ΣΤΕΙΑΤΕΔΤΕΔΕ: ΤΕΚΛ: ΜΥΤΨ:
ΜΥΝΑΚΑΣΤΤΟ: ΥΝΕ: ΚΛΑΡΤΕΤΒΕΙΑ+ΕΣΤΕΔΦΕΦ+ΞΤΙΕ
ΙΚΤΑΣ ΛΑ ΑΝΤΙΦΕΛΛΙΤΗΣ ΤΟΥΤΙ ΤΟΜΗΜΑ ΗΡΓΑΣΑΤΟ ΑΥΤΩΙ
ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΚΑΙΤΕΚΝΟΙΣ ΣΑΝ ΔΕΤΙΣ ΑΔΙΚΗΣΗ ΗΑΤΟ ΡΑΣΗ ΤΟΜΗΜΑ ΛΗΤΔΑΥΤΟΝΕΡΓΙΤΝΨ.





Antiphellus

. ΦΙΛΟΦΑΝΤΑΝΑΓΓΩΤΕ: ΓΕΥΡΑΙΔΕΙΑΓΑΛΕΙ: ΜΑΡΑΡΑΝΓΙ: ΦΕΡΑΣΑΙΡΙΠΤΧΑ
Λ-ΟΓΓΩΓΡΞΝΒΘΕ: ΣΤΡΧΜΕΙΑΓΒΤΓΡΑΒΔ: ΚΤ: ΓΛΑΛΕΙ: ΡΒΙΡΑΒΜΑΒΓΕΤΕΤΒΤΕ: ΙΕΡΥΓΛΡ: ΝΑΛ
ΕΙΝ ΚΕΒ Α ΡΥΝΡΚΟΓΟΕΜΨ): ΜΑΟΦΓΑΜΗ: ΜΛΑΓΓΓΓΒΕΡΓΤΡΕΙΡΔΡ: ΤΑΚΕ Ρ: ΙΑΓΒΑΛΕΜ
ΑΙ : Ε Ε ΦΡΚΑΕΚΑ: ΜΕΟΑΣΣΕ: ΤΕΔΙΤΑ: ΒΒΡΔ-ΙΑΒΤ: ΓΟΡΓΣΑ: ΜΕΝΟΣΡΜΑ: ΛΡΙ
ΡΟΦ ΑΞΙΑ: ΣΑΛΓΓΓΓΡΑΠΡΨ: ΦΕΙΦΕΙΣΕΨΛΑΡ: ΛΕ ΣΕΜΑΣΤΡΑΚΚΙΕΙΚΕΚΕΤΕ: ΣΑΒΑΓΓΑ: ΔΦΕΙ
ΡΞΙΑ: ΡΑΡΙΔΛΑ: ΣΑΒΑΡΒΕ: ΞΕΚΑ: ΛΒΒΤΓΓΕΩΚ ΑΓΙΡΚΨΣΓΕΝ: ΡΩ: ΟΤΧ
ΜΔ ΛΙΓΑΛΛΑΦΕΙΡΑ: ΝΑΚΕΡΑΛΛΑ: ΑΣΕΚΕΨΡΥΤΕΙΕΦΑΛΛΑ: ΝΑΛΦΡΔΑΡΔΕΙΚΕΛΛΑ
ΤΕ: ΙΧΓΒΡ: ΚΑΛΛΕΙΡΗΡΔΕΙΧΔΕ: ΨΑΛΡ: ΤΟΛΑΡΔΕΩΣΣ: ΑΝΣΑ: ΚΕΡΙΑ: ΤΡΦΚΕΤ
ΕΤΕΝΑΕΞΙ: ΛΕΑΡΣΕ

Antiphellus № 2.

ΥΜΕ ΜΑΤΕ ΓΡΞΝΡΦΑΤΨ: ΤΟ-+^ΑΡΨΕ: ΜΑΣΑ ΣΡ+: ΣΑΤΕΔΑΕΜ
ΑΜΕΙΔΩΡΕ: ΤΟΤΟ: ΤΕΡΑΠΙ: ΣΕ: ΡΑΠ+ΡΔΕ: ΡΙ: Ι: ΤΑΛ
ΤΕΒΑΤΕ: ΜΑΝΑ: ΕΤΑ+ΓΕ ΤΟΒΑΓΕΒΒ ΛΡ ΜΕΑΕ: +ο ΦΓΔΡΓ ΑΜΑΡ
ΤΕ ΤΤΗΜΕΤΡ ΣΕΙΟΝΑ Α ΔΑΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ
ΒΙΤΔ * ΡΧ Ε: ΙΡ Ε ΤΕΚΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ
ΙΕ: ΤΕΦΑΙΚ ΣΙΞΤΕ: ΣΔΕ ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΔΕ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ: ΣΕΙΑ

Antiphellus № 4.

(CLAVDIAREGEPIAHER NNIA PRIMIGENI SORORISCAE
PIETATIS ET MEMORIAE CAUSA

ΑΒ ΥΞΝΓΛΟΓΟ: ΜΑΤΕ: ΓΡΞΝΡΦΑΤΨ: ΕΔΑΜΑΝΙΙΡ: Ο+ΑΡΕΙΑ+
ΤΕΔΑΕΜΕ: +ΡΙΑΕ ΛΔΕΑ+ΒΕ: ΣΑΤΕΔΑΕΜΗ: ΣΑΕΛΕΙΨΤΨ
ΛΕΙΡΤΟ: ΜΕΞΤΕ: ΨΤΡΕΨΟΡΟ: ΕΝΛΕ: ΡΛΑΔΑ+Ψ ΛΛΛΑ: ΣΑ+ΡΙΙΕ
ΤΟΓΧΑΜΗ: ΣΕΛΑΡ: +ΡΙΙΕ: ΓΡΞΝΡΦΕ: ΜΑΕ: ΣΤΑ ΑΕΤΨΤΕ
ΑΛΛ ΜΑΝΙΙΨ: ΣΑΛΑΡΙΑΛ ΙΓ-ΓΛΛ
ΚΒΕ: Κ+ΡΡΓΕΙΜΗΕ: ΙΡΙΔΕ: ΤΕΙΛΑ ΣΕΙΑ: ΤΟΒΛΕΤΕΜΨ+ΨΕ
+ΦΓΔΡΕ: ΣΑΤΕΛΛΑ: ΤΡΧΜΕΛΕ: ΑΒΕΔΑΡΠ+Ρ ΔΕΤΕ: ΑΒΤΕ: ΣΤΑ

ΛΒΝΞ
ΕΙΡΜ
ΙΑΤΕΙ
ΓΡΞΝ
ΓΕΒΕΙ

ΤΟΥΤΟ ΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΑ ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΑΤΟ
ΕΡΜΕΝΔΑΔΙΣ ΤΕΔΙΚΤΑ ΕΑΥΤΩΙΚΑΙΘΗ
ΓΥΝΑΙΚΙ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙΤΟΙ ΣΤΕΚΝΟΙΣ
ΑΒΤΨΟΝ ΡΜΑΤΕ ΒΤΕΙΑ

ΑΒΨΕΜΨ: ΝΟΛΥΜΥΤΕΙΡΞΝΡΦΑΤΨ: ΣΛΧΟΤΡΡΙΕΜΥΝΑ ΣΤΑΛΕΤΨΤΕ: ΣΛΧΟΤΡΡΑΙΕ: ΣΑΛΑΨ
ΣΑΤΕΔΑΕΜ ΣΑ+ΒΕ: ΤΕΣΤΑ: +ΡΕ: ΑΔΑ+ΡΔ: ΤΕΚΑ: ΤΕΕΤΑΤΙΤΕ: +ΡΙΙΕΓΡΔΕΤΕΚΑ: ΜΑ
ΕΤΑΛΟΦΑ: ΑΕΤΥΤΑ: ΑΧΜΥΜΑΚΑΣΕΤΑΡΕΙΑ: ΣΛΛΕ: ΚΛΑΡ+Ε: ΑΒΕΛΟΤΕ: ΣΕΜΤΑΤΕΝΕ: ΣΛΑΛ: Τ

Antiphellus № 5.

Pl. IV.

1.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ ΛΟΓΟΤΥΠΑ
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ ΛΟΓΟΤΥΠΑ
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ ΛΟΓΟΤΥΠΑ
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ ΛΟΓΟΤΥΠΑ
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ ΛΟΓΟΤΥΠΑ

KIE: E T P T A
 Δ E M O A I
 TPS: II↑
 E E T ↑ E
 ↑ ↑ EI ... A - IP .. ↑
 E

(a.)

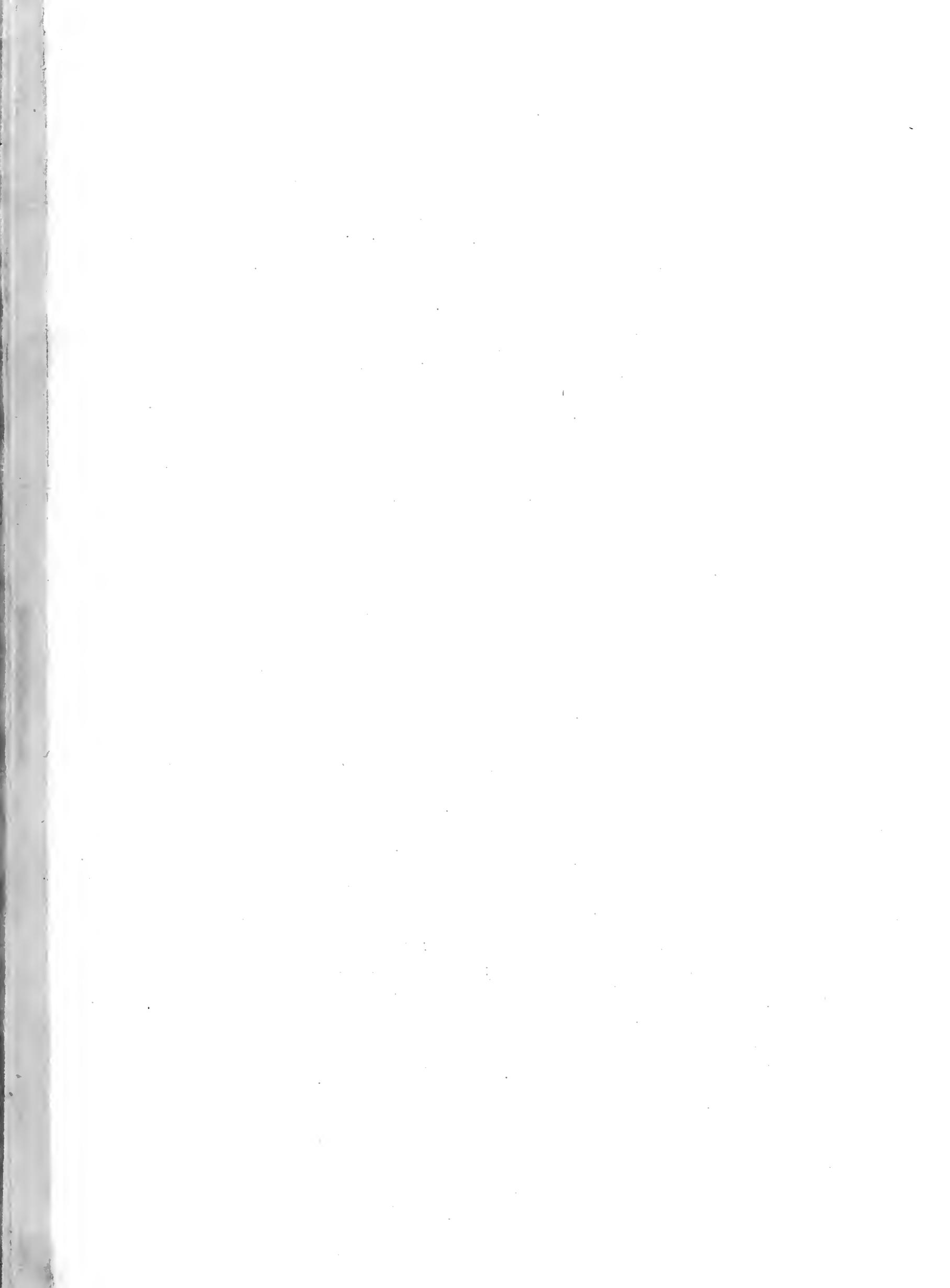
Rhodiopolis.

(b.)

Ψ: ΠΡΕΝΑΦΩΜΑΝΤΡΕΝΑΦΑΤΩ
Σ: ΤΡΙΣΣΕΥΜΑΤΩΣ: ΤΕΔΙΣΜΕΜΑΛΕ
ΔΡΥΞΗΤΕΡΛΥΤΑΤΑΜΑΛΕ ΒΕΙΤΕ
ΕΣΙΤΤΡΕΡΑΡΕΙΧΜΑΝΤΞΤΡΑΦΩΤΩ
ΞΕΤΡΑΓΓΑΒΤΑΣΜΑΕΙΩΝΑ: ΒΟΡΠΕΤΑΞΤΕ

ΤΕΚΤΑΝΙΑΙ ΕΙΡΑΜΠΡΑΙΑΙ ΤΕΒΑΙ ΑΡΔΕΙ ΤΕΒΑΙ ΒΕ
ΤΡΔΕΤΕΚΤΑΝΙΑΙ ΤΕΚΤΑΝΤΤΒΡΔΕΙΤΕΡ
ΚΒΕΙΤΤΕ ΤΕΚΤΑΝΙΑΙ ΜΑΤΤΥΜΕ ΣΥΑΒΑΤΤΥΜΕ
ΓΤΔΡΨΞΝΕ ΣΧΜΨΜΡΚΧ ΜΑΣ ΣΤΑΦΑΦΨ
ΨΡΨΥ ΣΥΝΑΙ ΤΑΣΥΤΕ ΚΨΞΤΕ ΤΡΧΜΕΛΕΙΨ
ΣΤΕΤΛΑΤΤΕ ΛΟΝΤΜΙΔΤΞΕ ΣΤΚΟΜΙΤΙΤΕΤ
ΣΤΤΑΤΤΡΕ ΟΡΠΙΑΤΡ ΜΑΛΕ ΦΤΔΡΞΝΕ
ΣΤΕΡΨΥ ΕΙΡΑΣΤΑ ΤΡΧΜΨ ΑΒΨ ΜΑΓΕΙΡΑΨΥΛΡ
ΜΟΡΧΜΑΙ ΜΕΞΤΑ ΜΑΤΕΜΡΙΞΤΕ ΤΑΡΨΑ
ΤΕΚΤΑΝΤΤΒΡΔΕΙΤΕΡ ΤΕΚΤΑΝΤΤΒΡΔΕΙΤΕΡ
ΣΤΑΙΡΑΤΑΤΡΑ ΑΒΑΤΤΕ ΚΟΜΑΙ ΙΕ ΤΡΡΡΑ
ΣΤΙΡΕΙΡΑΨΥΛΑΕΓΨΜΑΙ ΚΟΜΙΤΑ ΕΙΓΜΑΙ ΣΟΜΑ
ΑΒΑΤΤΑ





Tlos. №2.

ἌΒΥΕΝΥ: ΞΤΑΛ ΥΤ Ε
ἌΡΤΝ ΑΤΥΝ ΥΙΙ
Ρ Ρ ΔΥΣ
Μ ΟΡΥΤ ΕΥΝ }
Ε Λ Α Τ ΕΑΥΤΟΥ
ΚΑΙ Η Ι
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΤΕΚΝ
ΑΥΤ Ο

Pinara (Schönbörn №1.)

ΕΠΙΤΥ
ΝΧΑ
ΝΟΝ
ΤΟΣΤ
ΟΥΟΡ
ΝΙΜΥ
ΘΟΥ
ΡΑΤΧΕ: / ΒΙΡΙΡΑ: ΤΕΔΑΤΕΜΑ

Tlos. №1.

Cadyanda.

ΩΡΙΕΙΙΨΝ: ΝΡΕΝΡΦΡΤ
+ΡΓΡΡΕ: ΡΡΕΔΙΙΕ: Υ+ΒΕ
ΣΤΕΙ: ΞΤΑΤΥΤΥ: Ι
ΤΡΙΡ: ΜΕΞΙΡ: ΜΑΛΕΜΑ
ΣΤΙΡΔΡΑΡ+ΙΑΕ
ΡΔΡ: //

ἌΒΥΕΝΥ:
+ΕΓΑΓΕ: Τ
ΔΕΤΕΤΕ
ΤΟΥΤΟ
ΑΡΟΛΛΩ
ΚΑΙΤΟΙΣ

Pinara №4.

ἌΒΥΕΝΥ: ΚΟΡΥ: ΜΑΛΛ
ΡΡΕΝΡΡΤΥ: ΓΔΔΥ
ΥΙΙΟΒΤΙ: ΤΕΔΑ
+ΡΓΡΓΕΔΙΔΕ: Υ+ΡΕΣΑ
ΕΜΑΝΑΤΒΕΙ

Telmessus №3.

Telmessus №1.

ἌΨΕΝΨΥΟΓ. ΜΑΛΛΑΡΡΕΝΡΦΡΤ
ΟΔΡΛΕΙΟΤΡΕΡΑ
ΤΕΔΑΤΕΜΕΤ
ΥΠΙΡΕΜΑ
ΡΡΕΝΙΙΕΙ+

ἌΒΥΕΝΥ: ΨΟΓΨ: ΜΨΤΕΡΡΕΝΡΦΡΤ
ΦΕΝΤΙΨΕ: ΓΡΞΤΡΙΑ+ΡΣΡΦΨΙΑ
ΤΕΔΑΤΕΜΕ: +ΡΓΡΡΕ: ΝΔΕ: ΣΤΕΔΑ
ΡΕΞΤΕ: ΡΔΡΕΙΨΙΙ-

Telmessus №2.

ΡΩΜΑΙΟΙο
Ο+ΡΚΥΤΑΜΟΥΡ+Ρ+ΤΕΔΑΤΕΜΕ
ΝΕΞΤΕ: ΝΡΡ: //

Pinara №3.

ἌΒΥ ΝΨ: ΨΟΓΨ Υ/Υ Ρ
ΣΑΧΜΑΕΤ: ΤΕΜΟΤΑΤΕΔΑΤΕΜΕ

Kirmet.1.

ἌΒΥΕΝΨΡΡΕΝΡΦΨ: ΜΨΤΕΝΡΕΝΡΤΨΔΔΡΓΣ/ΧΜΡ: ΓΡΔΡΛΜΡ+ΤΕΔ

Pinara №2.

ἌΒΥΕΝΨΡΡΕΝΡΦΨ: ΜΨΤΕΝΡΕΝΡΤΨΔΔΡΓΣ/ΧΜΡ: ΓΡΔΡΛΜΡ+ΤΕΔ
+ΡΓΡΓΕΓΡΕΝΤΕ: Υ+ΒΕ: ΟΡΑΒΕΛΛΡ+Ρ: ΓΑΧΜΕΣΞΝΕΤΤΕΤΤΑΤΤΑΡ
ΡΡΤΤΟΧΓΡΡΡΡ: ΣΨΤΡ: ΑΡ+ΤΥΤΕ: ΜΕΞΤΕΔΡΡΕ

Caria (Schönbörn)

ΑΒ×Ε × × × ΡΓ
ΡΡΕΨΡΦ ^ ^ Ρ
ΜΞΤ×ΤΔΨ××
ΕΡΛΡΤΡΔ××
ΛΡΔΑΡΔ××

Pl. V

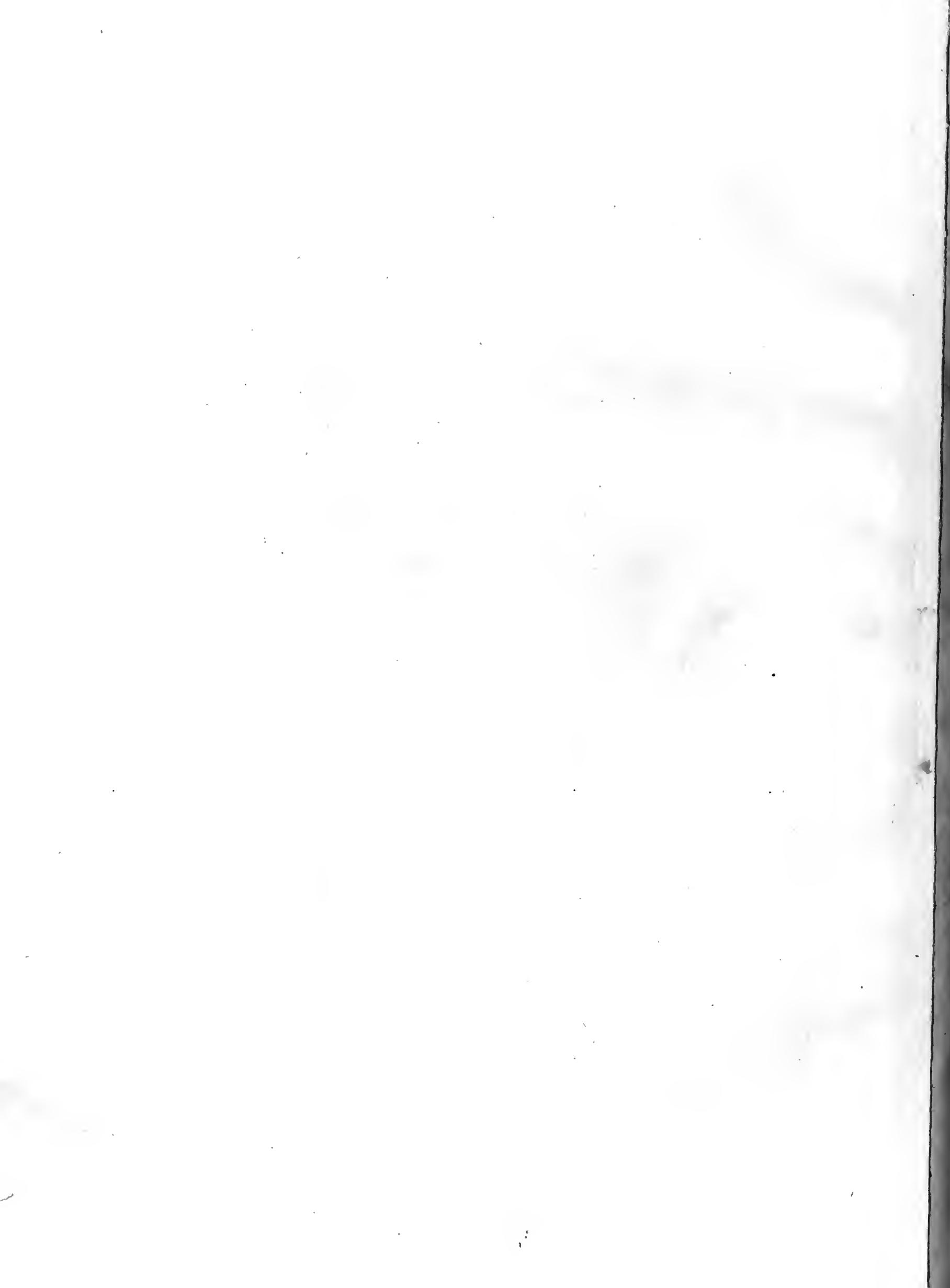
Lewis N°1.

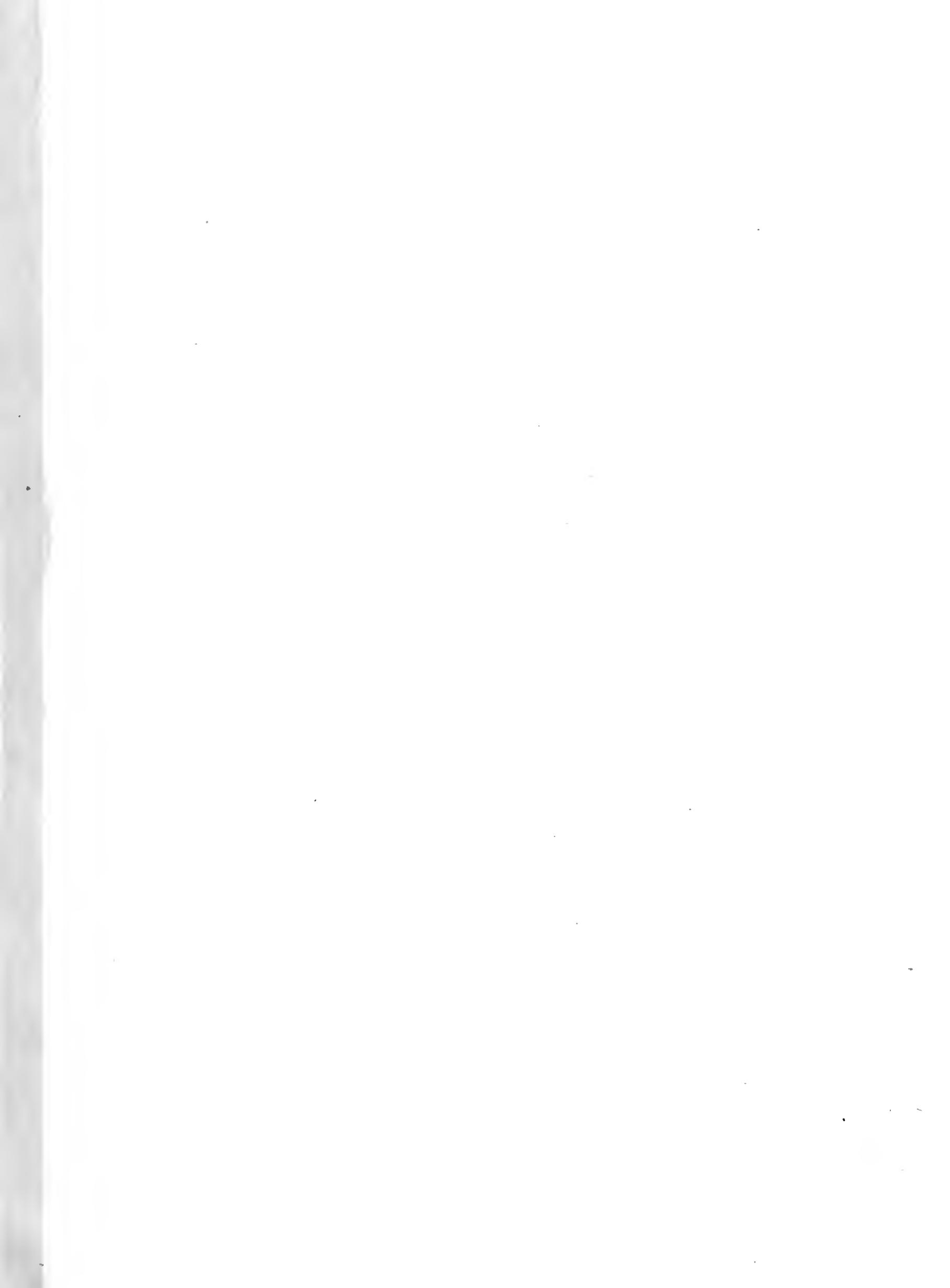
ΑΤΣ ΜΗΝΤΡΙΞΜΡΦΨΤΩ ΟΛΛΙΔΡΨΟΛΛΕΙΤΣΤ+ΣΤΔΡΛΡΦΡΓΩΛΛΜΙΔΡ+ΓΟΡΕ
 +ΤΡ ΙΜΠΙΕΙΤ+Ε+ΡΙ ΙΕΛΦΔΡΜΙΤΤ+ΝΥΤΕΔΤΕΨΤ+ΤΕΙΤΕΣΤΡΕΤΙ
 Τ ΑΒ+ΕΜ+ΓΙ ΑΤΕΓΟΛΡΜΑΧΧΕ: ΡΛΑΔΡ+ΡΔΕ: ΡΔΡ: Δ
 ΧΜΑΕΡ ΑΣΑΝΤΟΑΓΟΛΛΩΛΙΔΧΣΜΟΛΛΙΣΙΟΣΚΑΙΛΑΓΑΡΑΣ
 ΔΟΥΓΥΡΙΜΑΤΙΟΣΟΙΚΕΙΟΙΕΓΙΤΑΙΣΓΥΝΑΙΞΙΝΤΑΙΣΕΑΟΤΩΝ
 ΤΟΝΟΙΣΚΑΙΑΝΤΙΣΑΔΙΚΗΣΗΤΟΜΗΜΑΤΟΥΤΟ
 ΩΛΕΑΚΑΙΓΡΑΜΩΛΕΑΙΚΑΟΤΩΝΠΑΝΤΩΝ

Inscriptions of coins.

ΤΡΒΒΨΝΕΜΕ
 (ΜοτοΙΨ)

ΑΡΞΗΑ	ΤΡΒΒΨΝΕΜΕ
ΥΠΡΨΕ (ψ)	(ΜοτοΙΨ)
ΡΤΤΑΡΡΑΙΨ (ΠΤ)	ΜΕΧΡΡΓΡΤΡ
ΜΑΨΡΤ	ΜΕΧΡΡ, ΜΕΧ, ΜΕ
ΤΑΛΛΑΒ+Ε+Τ+	ΙΡΨΡ+Ρ
ΤΑΛΛΑΒ+ΡΒΒΕΝΨ	ΙΡΨ
↑ΡΒΒΕΝΨ	Φ+Δ
ΑΡΟΦΨΤΕΙΤΣΕ	Ο+Ι
ΤΑΡΦΕ (ΤΛ)	Ο+ΦΡ+
ΤΑΧΧΕΦ+ΕΒΕ	Φ+ΨΣΣ+Ρ+
Τ... F	Φ+ΨΣΣ
ΓΓΞΙΣ (?)	Ψ+ΦΨΜΕ
ΕΒΨ+	ΧΡΓ
ΚΟΓΡΛΛΕ	ΕΝ+
ΚΟΓΡΛ (ΑΡΞ)	
ΚΟΓΡ	ΑΡΤΤΟΧΓΑΡΡ
ΚΟΓ	ΑΡΤΟΔΓΑΡΡ
ΚΟ	ΔΔΓΜ+Φ+Λ+
Κο ΛΛ	
Κ.	
ΤΨΗΛΨΩΡ+	
ΨΗΛΨ	
ΥΡΡΕΨΡ	
ΓΑΡΡΕΚΛ+	
Γ...	





ΛΒΨΞΝΨ: ΓΦΞΝΔΦΨ
 Δ+ΔΙΚΔΙΚ ΔΔΕ: ΓΕΙ ΕΒΕΔ↑
 +ΧΓΡΨ Μ↑+: ΤΟ +↑Σ: Σ
 ΔΛΔΔΔ↑+ΔΛΕ: ΔΔΔ: Ο-:
 ΔΔΔ: ΙΙΙ-Σ↑ΓΕΙ↑ΤΨ: +ΡΙΙΕ: ΕΤ

 ↑Σ↑ΔΨΞΝ↑ΦΕ) Σ↑ΓΕΙ↑-
 ΔΤΛΔ+Ε:

Nº 3.

↑ΒΨΞΝ↑ΓΡΞΝΔΦΟ
 Μ↑Ν↑ΓΡΞΝΔΦΔΤΨ
 ΕΙ↑ΤΡΟΥ^↑+ΤΟΡΤΤΟ
 Φ↑Τ↑+ΦΔΣΠΙΑ:
 +ΡΓΓΕΛΔΔΕ:
 Σ↑ΤΕΔ↑ΕΜ↑
 Σ↑ΕΙ↑ΕΤΔΤ↑ΤΨ
 Τ↑ΣΕΜ ΕΤΕ: ΡΔΔ:

Nº 6.

↑ΒΨΞΝΨ: ΤΟΡΛΛ↑+Τ
 ΣΣΔΔΣΕ
 ΕΤΡΕΙΡΤΡ
 Σ↑ΥΤΡΗ↑

↑ΒΨΞΝ
Ι↑Ε↑ΞΤ↑Τ

Nº 7.

↑ΒΨΞΝΨ: ΨΟΨ: ΜΑΤΕΡΡΞΝΔΦΔΤΨ: ΤΟΡΡ ΑΔ: +ΡΜΞΔΡΛΕ
 Σ↑ΤΔΔΕΜ↑: ΣΕΙ↑ΕΤΡΔΨ: ΤΑΣΕ: ΜΕΤΤΕ: ΡΔΔΔΡ+ΓΛΕ: ΑΔΔ: ΙΙ

Nº 8.

↑ΒΨΞΝΨ: ΓΡΞΝΔΦΔΨ: ΜΨΤΕΡΡΞΝΔΦΔΤΨ: ΜΑΡ↑+Ε: ΚοΔΔΛΡ+: ΥΞΤΛΡ+: ΤΕ
 ΤΡΕΙΑΤΡΒΒΔ+Ε: ΓΞΝΩΤΔ+Ε: Ο+Ρ+Ε+ΓΓΕΙΓΡΞΝ↑ΙΕ: ΨΝΨ: ΥΞΤΑΦΔΤΡ: Ψ↑

PL. IV.

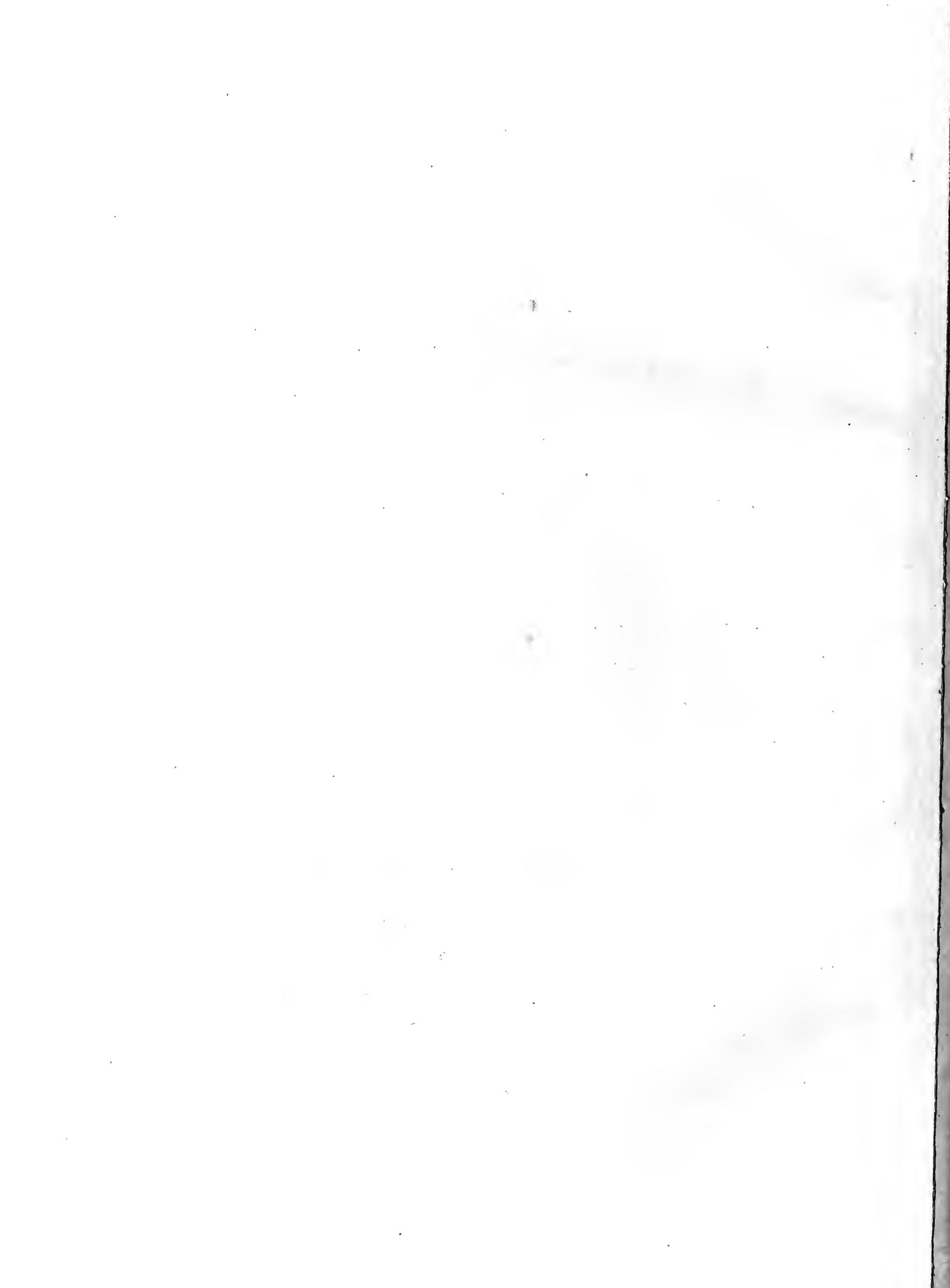
ΜΑΝΤΑΓ Θ ΙΝ ΔΦΑΤΨ
 + : ΤΕΔΑΓ ΕΜ ΕΣ↑;
 ΕΙ↑ ΙΤΑ ΤΑ ΔΨ: ΜΕΞΤΕ:
 ↑ Ι Ψ ΤΡ Ε: ΙΤΑ ΤΑ:
 Ψ: ΑΡΔΕ↑+ΒΕ: Σ↑ ΜΕΝΤΑΨ ↑ ΕΔΑ↑+

Ψ Ψ ΤΡ Ε: ΙΤΑ ΤΨ: ΓΡΕΝΤΙΕ:

№ 4.
 Χ Ξ Ν ψ: ΓΡΕΝΡΦΟ: ΜΑΤ Ε ΓΡΞΗΡΦΑΤΨ.
 ΚΜΡΟΦΕ: Υ ΙΤΑΨ Οδ↑: ΤΕΔΑΞΜΕ
 ΓΓΕ↑ Σ↑ ΔΑΞ Ν↑ ΦΕ: Υ Ξ Ν Ρ+Ε
 ΒΕ↑+Ε: Ζ↑ ΚΟΠ ΤΤΨΕ: ΛΡΩΡΣΞΗ↑: ΣΧΜΡΤΕ
 ΙΨΕ: Κ ΒΕΙ↑+Ε: ΜΑΞ Ν↑: ΝΕΙ↑ ΣΟ
 ΤΔΑΞ Ν↑ ΦΕ: ΤΓΤΤ↑+Ε: ΙΤΑΓΕΤΡΗ
 ΕΙ↑: ΙΤΑΤΨΥΤΨ: Τ↑ ΣΕΜΕΞΤΕ:
 Η Ρ Δ Α+ΡΛΕ: ΡΔΡ: III

№ 5.
 Γ ΡΙΦΦ: ΑΔ
 Τ Ε Δ Τ Ε Μ Ε: ΡΚ
 ΡΡ+Τ Α Ν Ι Ε
 Σ Κ Λ Ρ: ΤΡΧ Μ Ε
 Ο Φ Α Τ Α: Τ Α Ρ Ε Β Ψ
 Ε Ι Α Τ Ψ
 Α Ρ Α Φ Ρ Ι Ε Ι Ρ: ΑΡ
 Ρ Μ Υ: ΓΡΕΝΡΦΑ
 Ο Φ Ρ+Ε: Τ Ε: Ρ
 Ψ Μ Ρ Δ Ε Ρ Ρ Φ-Δ Ε

№ 2.
 ↑ Β Ψ Ι Ν Ψ: Β Ο
 Γ Ψ: Μ Ν Ψ Α Γ Ρ
 Ι Ν Ρ Φ Α Τ Ψ: Μ Α
 Δ Α: Α Γ Ι Ν Ψ Ν Ε:
 Α+Β Ε: +Χ Γ Ρ Ψ
 Μ Α: Σ Α Ι Α Τ Λ Ε



ΙΥ↑:
Ι↑:Σ↑Ν↑:ΤΡ
↑+↑ΜΔΡ↑:↑
↑ΓΛΙΕΙ↑+↑Δ
ΕΧ:ΣΛΡΕΥΡ+↑
ΣΡΛΛ↑ΜΔΕΤΕ:↑ΡΔ
ΣΛΔ+Ρ:ΤΟΣΞΤΕΤΕ
ΞΜΔΣΕΞΤΨΛΨ:ΓΟΕ
↑ΡΡΞΛΔΦΛΧΜ↑ΕΤ.
↑ΡΕ:Σ↑ΞΤ↑ΛΕ:Τ↑ΛΕ:
↑Φ↑ΒΟΡΑΣ↑ΦΔ:ΜΡΨΨ:↑
↑ΜΛΡ↑+Ε:ΣΟΛΛΜΡΜΔΕ:
Σ↑ΙΨ:ΧΟΡΤΤΑ:↑ΒΨ+Ψ:ΨΛΡ
ΤΟΦ↑Τ↑ΤΕ:↑ΒΨΣΛΨ:↑ΛΔ
ΤΟΚ↑ΔΡΕ:ΤΟΦ↑Τ↑ΡΕ:ΚΨΚΟΡ
↑ΕΜΕ:ΡΡΔΦΔΙΕΙ↑Δ↑:ΚΟΓΡΑ
ΦΡΙΕΙΔ:ΓΡΞΛΔΦΔΤ↑ΤΟΜΕ
ΤΡΒΒΨΣΦΤΛΡ+↑Λ+ΒΕΙ↑
ΤΕ:ΞΤ↑ΓΕ:ΓΟΦ↑Ι↑+↑:ΧΟΡ
ΞΤ↑ΦΨ:ΨΡΒΒΕΛΡ+金:ΤΔΙΕ:↓
+Ε:Σ↑ΞΤ↑ΦΨ:Ε↑ΧΧΕ:↑+ΒΕΙ
Σ↑ΞΤ↑ΦΨ:ΜΡ+ΨΛΡ:Λ↑ΛΔΙ↑
↑Ι↑Ι:ΜΛΓΡΙΙΨ:ΚΟΜ:↑Τ
ΤΑΨΕΣΤΤΑΨΛΛ+Ε:Σ↑ΨΙΝΡ+
+Ε:ΨΡΓΨΡΨΟ+ΤΕΔ↑ΕΜΕ:↓↑ΡΕΥ
ΨΡΛΛ+↑+ΨΨ+Β:ΨΛΙΕΥΡ+Τ+↑:Μ
ΡΙΕΙ↑ΔΕ:ΨΣΛΛΨΕΣΤΤΑ:ΦΑΦΔΡΔΡΑ
ΨΨ:ΙΒ↑ΤΨ:ΜΛΦΔΡΔΨΕ:↑Σ↑:ΓΡΙΙ↑
↑Τ↑+Ε:ΡΨΨ:ΡΡΡ:ΛΛΛ↑ΔΛ:ΡΡΞΛΔ:ΜΛΤΕ:Γ
ΨΨ:ΤΡΧΜΕΛ↑:ΕΙΡ↑ΔΕ:Γ↑Δ↑ΔΕ:ΞΤΑ:Ρ↑Ι
ΒΑΣ↑:ΤΟΓΡΑ:↑ΣΡ↑ΔΕ:ΨΛΛ↑ΔΕ:ΤΡΧΜΕΛ
ΔΕ:Σ↑ΛΔ↑Δ↑Ι↑ΔΕ:ΓΡΔΡΨΤΡ+↑ΔΕ:***ΔΡΕ
Ε:Σ↑ΨΡΒΒΨΛΔΕ:ΤΟΓ↑ΛΕΙΨ:ΤΡΧΜΕΛΕΣ
ΛΔΟΛΕΜΕ:ΓΟΦ↑Ι↑+Ε:ΤΟΓ↑ΛΕΙΨ:Σ↑
*ΡΛΔΟΛΕΜΕ:ΓΟΦ↑Ι↑+Ε:Σ↑ΕΡΕΙΨΧΜ
ΩΛΕΙΡ:↑ΓΕΔ↑:ΕΙΡ↑ΔΕ:ΙΨΧΤΕΙΡ:↑+ΒΕΙ
ΔΕ:ΙΡΥΡΒΑ:ΛΛΛ↑ΔΛ:↓+ΤΡ+Λ:ΨΤΡΕ:ΤΟΜΕΛΛ
+Ε:Λ↑Λ↑ΔΛ:↓+ΨΤΡ+Λ:ΓΤΤΡΡΡ:ΜΡΛΕΙ↑+Ε:↓ΨΤ
Ρ+Λ:↓ΒΡΛΛ:↑Σ↑:ΤΡΒΒΨΛΛΕ:Τ↑Β↑Τ↑:Τ↑ΡΞΣ↑
ΛΕΑΡΣΛΞΤΡΨ:ΓΔΔΨΛΛΚ↑:ΨΒΨΛΕΙ↑:ΕΙΡ↑ΔΕ
↑+ΒΕΙ↑ΔΕ:↓ΨΤΡ+Λ:ΤΑΨΕΛΛ↑Λ:Λ↑+Λ:ΤΡΡΒΕ
Δ↑:Λ↑ΡΨΕ:ΨΑΣΤΤΛΨ↑ΡΞ:ΤΛΡ+Ε:↑ΡΒΒ↑ΔΕ:↓Ψ
ΤΡ+Λ:ΜΛΔΒΕΙΡ+Λ:↑Σ↑:↓+ΡΨΕ:Τ↑Β↑ΤΑ:Γ↑ΡΞ
Σ↑ΦΡΨΣΣ↑ΓΔΔΕΛΕ:ΨΤΕ:Ι↑+Ε:↓ΒΨΤΕ:ΣΙΙ:ΟΛΛ
ΞΤ↑ΓΕ:ΨΛΡΕΛΡΤ↑ΡΞ+↓ΤΡ+Λ:ΨΚΡ+↑ΡΕΚΛ↑
Σ↑+ΨΛΛΡΙΡ:ΓΡΒΡ.ΡΤΕ:ΨΒΕΔ↑+ΡΕΨΞΤΡΦ
ΤΡ+Ε:↑Σ↑:ΤΡΒΨΛΡ:Τ↑ΡΞ:ΕΙΨΛΨ:ΕΙΡ↑ΟΣΡ
ΚΡΙΙΨΛΨΣ↑+ΨΤΡ+Λ:ΜΟΚΡΛΛ:Τ↑ΦΨΤ↑:ΣΨΜΔ
ΤΕ:ΤΡΒΒ↑ΤΨ:ΤΟΡΡΨ:ΣΣΕ:ΙΨΛΨΛΡ+↑ΡΞ:↑Σ
↑:ΤΟΜΡΨΛΨ:Τ↑ΒΨΛΡΤ↑ΡΞ:↓ΨΤΡ+Λ

5

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15.

20.

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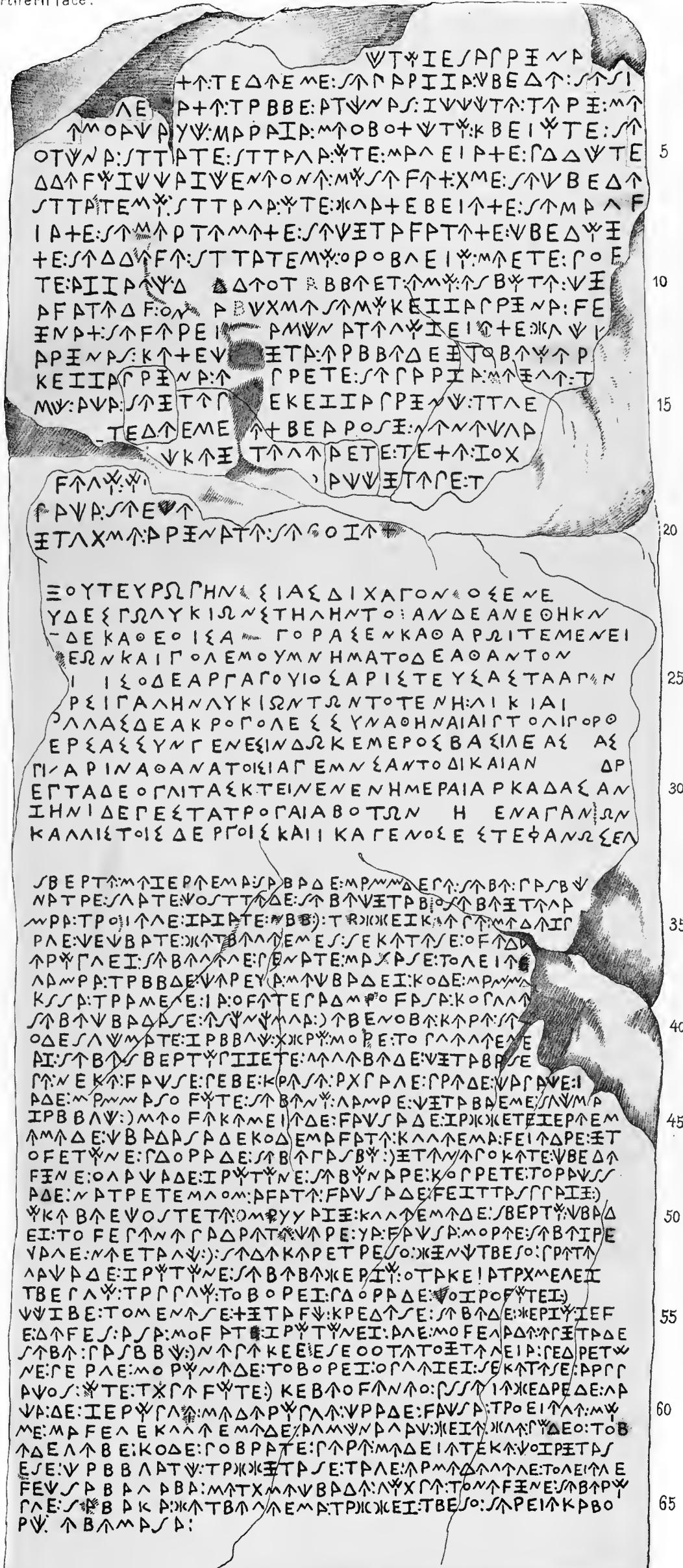
50

Κ+ΤΔΧЖРΨ:ΤРЖКЕТО FEI
 ЕРЛЕМДЕ: СВДАУНΨ: СЛУТ
 ЕЛДЕ: РЛЕКУМЛУМЕРЛКУМ
 FESEДЕ: ГРОФР)РЛВРУМРКУМ
 РУРЖРУТОГУ: ТОЛЕСУЛЕ IАР
 ИРГГУДО НЕКУ*УИХМЕ: FАР
 РВУ: ОГУТЕ: СОКРΨ: РЛВМОВΨ:
 ГИЕТЕ: *ЕНУТВА: НОИРЭТРУ
 АЛР: ГРЛРРРЕМА: РГРЛЕТ
 ОРУМШ: ТАФГАТАРГХГУ: РТЛЕ
 УДОЛЕСУ: ТРХМЕЛУ: КО ГВ
 ВЕДЕ: ОРТО: МРУСУУ: ТРЮ
 ВАУЕКУ: АОУРУ: АУШ
 ЖЖЕИСУ: ВОФАДРЕИ: МАРТ
 АУНО: ИЕНЕ: АЛАУБУДЕГА
 УМШ: КО ГРЛН: ЕГИЕТЕ: ОР
 РДЛТРЕКЛАУВА: ТРЖКЕТЕ
 АСДЕТЕ: ОУТРДРУНЕИ
 ГРУР ЕУР ЕУРХ: ИОУДАДУОИ
 ЕУКАУТО: АФХУ: ИОУЕ: ИУРЛЕТ
 ТВАУОТОСТТЕ: РРХГРЕМУДЕ: КУ
 ОТЛРДЛ: ЕТУ: ТАРХ: КЕТАФХУХТОУ: ЕЗ
 АУИАГЕИУ: РАКУР: СУУРДЕ: РКОТЕ: РУУР
 ИРП: РЛРМУТАНУМРУСУРУТЕ: ОРТОФШИМРР
 ТРХМЕЛУ: ВУТАКУРЕ: ТРУЕУРЛЕГЕДА: НОГ
 ЖРВВЛЕ: МАЛЕ: АУЛВУМР: ГУУСУЕ: САРМРКУР
 АУГРРЕИР СУУРМОНЕ: ТРВВДЕ: ТРСЕТО ФРДЕ
 МХМ: АИЕТРГГРЛЕ: МАТОНУОГРЕ: АУЛЕИ
 К ЕВАУМР РДЕ: НЕКХУ: РЕМЕИ: ЕТО ФЕТУНЕ: ОР
 АУСЕИ: РПУУХРДЕ: К ЕВАУМР РДЕ: НЕКХУ: РЕ
 МЕИЕТО ФЕТУНЕ: ОГЛАУХЕИ: РПУУСС РДЕТО
 ОВЕИУКУ: АУРХ: ГРУДЕ: ИРИАТЕ: ИР. ЕКРЛЕ
 НЕКУДАИЕ: МОТРЛР: РГХТРДЕ: ТУТВАУТЕ
 АРМРАУММОНЕ: ТРВВДЕ: ТОFE: ОФРДРР: МУ
 ОРУУАУТАУХУ: ЕКЕИР: ГРЕИАУЛЕ: РАУДАУТО
 СУУХ: СУУРДРСР: РАРСЕДРДО: РУ: СУБУГРСВ
 РУ: АУСУХУ: АУРУ: АУРУ: АУРУ: АУРУ: АУРУ:
 АУКУХМЕ: МАСУДЕ: АУКУЛЕ: АУДАУЛЕ: АУБУГРУ:
 КОГТТАУ: АУСУАР: ГРЕИАУЛЕ: АУДАУЛЕ: АУБУГРУ:
 Е: МЕРАУ: АУДАУВА: АУВЕИУ: ТРУУЛФЕИ: АУ
 НЕТРВ ОРУ: КЕТРУ: АУЛОФЕГУ: ОСРФЕИ
 АУР: ТРРЛЕ: АУ: ФЕИАУДРЕВА: РАУБРУУХ: Х: Р
 АУЕМ: МОЛХУ: ЕРН: ИРРЛЕ: УТРУВА: РСУ
 Е: РАЛРМОЕР: НИИУТУГУ: ТРУКЕЕЗ
 МЕЛУ: ИХГДАУЛУ: ТЕУУ: ТРУРУИЕ: АУГУКИЕ
 ТРСАРАРР: РЕГУХДЕ: ГРЛЛАУЛЕ: КУДЕСУ: ЕТ
 АУ: АУРЕКУ: ИЕТЕ: КРЛУ: АУСУТНЕ: О: ЖИТЕ
 ОФРУР: МАРТЕ: ФИИР: ЕИАУМУ: РУЛРМЕ: МРМ
 АУСТТЕ: СЕКУ: СУСТТЕКУ: КЕДРРЛР: КУГАУ
 ИЕО: СОКРЛДЕ: КЕВА: ГРУБО: ОРТТО: КУЛЛЕ
 АУ: КЕВАУМР: ЕГУР: ГРУМУСТТА: МАРТЕ: СУВР
 СЕИ: ТОФАУМДЕ: ЛЕ: АУНДАГИ: МОФРУУ: ГУС
 ИЕКЕ ВА: ГРОУСС: РВВЕУПИЕ: АУУУРЕ
 АУХ: РУ: СУБА: ГЕКРСР: СУБУГРДР: ОРРСА
 МАУУОФАУЛУ: РЕГУСУАУХУ: МАУОФА
 АУ: ИРОФУТР: АУХ: ФРУСС: РУТЛР: СУБУГРДР: МАУОФА
 ТРХМЕЛУ: ЕИУ: ТЕ: РЕГУСС: ТХГУФУТЕ: СУБУГРУ
 СУКУ: СУБУГРДО: АУСУРЛЕ: Р: КХМРСРДЕ
 ИУНДР: ОНЕТЕ: НРУ: ФРУ: СР: АУКУЛЕ: О: СУГУЛЕ: О:
 СУБУГРДЕ: ГРУ: АУГРДЕ: Р: О: НЕТУГРД: ОРТ: О: И: МАРРУ
 ТРВВУМЕТЕ: АУКХМУ: ТЕ: ГОНУМДАУДЕ: РСУУМ
 АР: СУОМР: АРДАУНХУ: АУТЕ: МРСУУХТЕ: АУ: КИИ
 МЕРУХЕ: АУНУР: СЕКУ: СУСУХ: КРЕКУ: ВОРР: СУБУГР
 АУСУКУ: АУТДАУ: СЕКУ: АУСУХ: КРЕКУ: ВОРР: СУБУГР
 АУДЕИ: АУ: КЕТРР: ЕЛХУ: АУДЕ: АУ: ТХЖ: РЕУ: ЕТ: АУ
 СУОГДЕ: ДО: КЕКУ: АУНХ: ЕРУДЕ: ТРУЕУРЛЕ: КЕТС: СУА
 Х: ТРЕ: О: ФРРР: СЕИ: АУСУДРР: РДЕ: СУЕИХА: ТОFE
 ТРХМЕЛУ: СОКР: Е: СУЕРВР: ТОТЛТОР: АУ: ТРК: КЕТЕ

Eastern face.

ΙΑ:ΓΡΟΛΕΙ ΑΥΤΕΓΔΔΨΙ
 ΗΡ:ΣΤΙΤΤΑΒΛΛΕ:ΓΟΝΡ
 Τ:ΤΨΜΔΔ:ΙΨΨΡΙΕΙ Τ:ΜΦΕΤΙ
 Υ:ΣΛΛΨΛΨΤΡΕΙ:ΤΡΕΙΨΛΡΤΕΙ
 ΣΛΛΨΡΒ ΒΨΛΛΔΕ:ΝΒΕ+Ξ+Ε
 ΔΧΜΤΔΕ:ΡΡΟΣΞ:ΚΒΕ+Ο:Το
 ΣΙΙΕ:ΚΒΕ+Ο:ΨΨΚΒΕ:ΚΒΕΤΟ
 ΕΤΙΤΡΤΦΤΑ+Ε:ΚΩΜΤΕΙΡ
 ΤΔΕΓΙΙΕΔΤΙΑ:ΡΔΧΜΡ+Ε:Το
 Σ:ΨΤΤΒΡΔΕ:ΚΑΡΧΧΕ:ΣΤΕΦΕ
 ΤΦΤΣ:ΣΤΚΡΡΡ+ΡΣ:ΤΡΒΒΨΛΕΜΕ
 ΤΤΤΡΞ+ΡΤψ:ΤΕΤΨΛΨΕ:ΩΒ
 ΛΨΙΕΙ Τ+Ε:ΚΛΡΨΤΣΑ:ΤΡΤΛ
 ΓΤΨΒΡ+Ξ:ΣΤΛΡΥΟΡ+Ε:ΓΟ
 ΒΒΕ:ΤΡΟΣΞ:ΣΤΤοΒορ+Τε:ΣΤΤ
 Τ:ΤΡΒΒΕ:ΨΞ+ΤΕ:ΜΕΧΡΡΓΡΤΔ:Η
 ΡΞ:ΨΡΦΔΛΣ:ΔΔΤΡΕΙΔΛΛΙΔ:Σ
 ΜΡΤΑΡΡΦΨΤΕΙ ΤΣΕ:ΣΤΤΡΡΤ
 ΕΙ ΤΑΜΛΛΑΡΒΒΔΕ:ΤΟΒΛΕ
 ΡΕΙΨΛΨ:ΣΛΕΙ Τ:ΜΟΝΤΕΤΑ:ΓΟΔ
 ΤΕΙ ΤΣΤ+ΣΤΕΛΟΜΡ:ΨΤΡΕΤΑΡ
 ΙΨΛΡΤΡΕΙ ΤΡΨ:ΚΕΙ ΤΙΨ:ΝΨΥο
 ΤΤΤΡΕΙ ΤΡΨ:ΨΤΡΨ+Τ+ΞΦΕ:η
 ΤΡ+Ε+ΤΕΙΨΛΡΨ:ΤΛΛΔΕΙΤ
 Ρ:ΜΤΡΤ:ΕΤΑ+ΤΣΑΤΤΦΨΛΕ:ΣΤΙ Τ
 ΡΤΕ:ΣΤΛΨΣΡΔΡΗ:Ρ+Ε:ΤΡΧΜΕΛΕ
 ΕΣΞ:ΕΙΨΛΕΣΞ:ΣΓΓΡΡΤΡΙΕ:ΡΤΨΛΡ
 Ψ:ΨΡΤΤψ:ΣΤΞΙΡ+ΤΕΙΨ:ΣΛΤο+ΔΕ
 ΡΔΕ:ΣΤΞΙΡ+ΤΕΙΔΕΔΔΤ:ΤΡΧΜΕΣΙ:ρ
 ΡΞΛΡ:ΓΕΝΡΨΤΛΡΦΡ:ΦΔΔΡΤ:ΓΕΣΒΡΣ
 ΤΡΔΔΕΓΛΧΜΡΔΔΕ:ΣΤΚΤ+ΞΛΔΕ:ΓΔ
 ΤΔΕ:ΣΤΡΨΣΤΕΙΕΙ ΤΔΕ:ΣΤΟΚΤ+ΞΙΕχ
 ΤΓΡΡΤΡΕΣΤΔΕ:ΤΡΟΦΤΓΤΕΙΡΔΕ:ΨΤΡο
 ΣΤ:ΟΡΟΒΛΕΙ ΤΔΕ:ΓΡΕ:ΤΡЖКΡ:ΤΛΨΕ
 ΧΜΤΙΤΙΕ:ΛΨΒΒΕ:ΣΤΤΨΤΕ:ΤΛΛΕ:ΚΤ+Ξ
 ΜΛΙ ΛΣΤΑΡΞ:ΓΟΝΤΡΛΒ:ΣΤΒΤΡΕΒΑΡ
 ΚΙΡΣΓΓ:ΡΣΤΕΨΤΡΦΡΤΨ:ΤΟΦΕ:ΣΤΒ
 ΛΨ:ΡΡΡΦΡΙΕΙ ΡΞΤΦΨ:ΝΛΜ Ο:ΣΤΛΨΧΨ
 Ρ:ΤΔΛΦΨΛΜΟΚΩΜΤΙΤΕΤΕ:ΜΤΡΡΦΡΙ
 ΡΔΛΤΟΜΕΝΤ+Ε:ΜΛΡΤΡΔΙΑ:ΤΕν:ΙΙΕΔΕ
 Ρ+ΧΛΨΤΔ:ΚΡΡΡΙΟΤΡΙΕ:ΤΔΙΕ:ΡΡΦΨΤ
 ΤΟΚΛΔΡΕ:ΣΤΙΤΕΓΟΦΨΕ:ΣΤΙΟΡΟΒΛΕ
 ΔΛ:Ψο:ΙΙΕΔΔ:ΣΤΟΚΔΡΕ:ΡΤΡΨ:ΤΑ+Λο
 ΤΕ:ΧΡΧΜΨ:ΓΕΒΕΙ ΤΕ:ΨΟΡΙΔΙΨ:ΚΩΜΤΙ
 ΣΛΛ:ο+ΡΙΑΤΡ:ΦΡΦΨ:ΤΡΕΣΞΕ:ΣΤΞΤΔ
 ΙΡΓΓοΔΤΕΜΔ:ΡΡΡΦΡΙΕΙ Τ:Τ+ΒΕΙ Τ:ΚΒΕ
 ΜΛΕΜΨΔΔΡΟΔΤ:ΜΡ+ΨΕ:ΣΛΔΔΤ:Ρ+ΡΤΔ+Ρ
 ΨΛΨ:ЖΛΡΒΕ:Τ+ΤΤ+Ε:ΣΤΛΜΡ+ΨΛΡ:Τ+ΤΤ
 ΡΡΞΛΑΤΟΜΕΝΤ+Ε:ΚΤΡΨ:Ε:ΨΨΚΒΕ:ΛΓΕΔ
 ΤΤΜΛΨ:ΣΤΨΔ:ΣΤΦΤΛΤΓ:ΡΣΤΤΔ:ΤΡΧΜ
 Ε:ΣΤΔΔΛΤΦΤΨ:ΚΩΜΤΙΕΙΑ:ΛΑΡΛΨΑΡ
 ΤΡЖКΣΤΕ:ΓΔΔΔΤΡ+Ε:ЖΞΛΨΚΒΔ:ΨΡΨΣΨΛΕ:Λ+
 ΒΕ:ΤΡΒΡ+ΡΙΑΚΩΜΤΙΕΙΡΓΔΡΕΤΡ+Ε:ΡΡΞ
 ΝΡ:ΤΟΜΕΛΛ+ΤΕΙΔΚΩΜΤΙΕΙΡΑΨΨΚΒΕΙΔ:ΚΩΜ
 ΙΕΙΡ:ΣΤΟΚΔΡΕ:ΚΑΡΧΧΕ:ΡΔΔΤ:ΟΡΟΒΛΕΙΨ
 +ΨΤΡ+Λ:ΤΟΒΛ+ΤΕ:ΓΡΞΛΤΙΕ:ΣΤΛΛΕ+ΒΤΙΤ+Β
 ΕΙΑ:ΣΤΔΔΤΦΨΙΨΡΙΔ:ΣΤΞΤΦΤΡΕ+Ρ:ΡΔΔΤ:ΣΛ
 ΨΧΧΨΛΡ:ΨΟΥΡ+Ρ:ΣΤΛΨΞΛΡ+Ρ:ΣΤΛΨΞΤΡΦΤΕ
 ΡΙΙΡΛΨΕ:ΞΤΑΡΕΙΤΟ:ΣΤ+ΤΣΤ+Α:ΣΤΛΨΞΤΡΦΤΕ
 ΡΡΙΡ+Λ:ΞΡΕΔΔΤ:ΡΡΕ+Δ:ΤΡΧΜΕΛΕΣΤ:ΣΛΕΤΕ:ΤΑ
 ΞΧΕΦΤΕ:ΒΕ:ΡΔΔΨ:ΛΛΨΧΧΕΚΛΨ:ΜΛΣΕΤΨΛΕ:ΛΒ
 ΕΙΡΛΨΕ:ΞΤΑΦΨ:ΨΞΤΡΦΤΕ:ΣΒΤΡ
 ΕΔΛΨΞΤΡΦΤΕ:ΤοΓΤΛΛΙΕΙΤ:ΣΤΞΤΦΨ:ΟΨ
 ΕΝΡΙΑ:ΤοΓΤΛΛΙΕΙΤ:ΨΞΤΡΦΤΕΙΤ:ΣΓΓΡΡΤ

Northern face.



A COMMENTARY

ON

THE PRECEDING INSCRIPTIONS ABRIDGED FROM THE NOTES

OF THE LATE DR. SCHOENBORN.

MONUMENTS OF LIMYRA (ARMOSTEL).

N. 1 (= Fellows Journal n. 8). On a rock tomb after a paper-cast, entirely sure. The form of the letters does not differ from the common form except in Γ and ζ .

N. 2. On a rock tomb exceedingly well preserved, after a paper-cast, entirely sure. Γ has always sharp angles, B is sometimes not closed in the midst, ζ somewhat different. In the second line the letters have been drawn with some negligence. The dividing points are not sharp.

N. 3. On a rock tomb, after a cast, entirely sure.

N. 4 (= Daniell, Spratt and Forbes travals in Lyca Milyas and the Cibyratis Lond. 1847. N. 13). On a rock tomb after a papercast but not entirely sure on account of defects in the stone. — Line 1. $\text{IP}+\text{P}^{\text{M}}\text{P}$ Dan., $\text{IP}(+)\text{P}^{\text{M}}\text{P}$ Sch., $\Delta\Delta\text{P}^{\text{F}}\text{V}\Gamma$ Dan. $\Delta\Delta\text{P}^{\text{F}}\text{V}\Gamma$ ($\Delta\Delta\text{P}^{\text{F}}\text{V}\Gamma?$) Schönb. Line 2 + in $\text{IP}+\text{P}^{\text{N}}\text{V}$ is doubtful. Line 3 at the beginning nearly 3 letters are wanting, but nothing at the end. Line 4 nothing is wanting. See the monuments of Limyra n. 35 and of Gandyva n. 3.

N. 5. On a rock tomb after a cast. The stone is a little injured but only at the beginning and end of the lines. Letters small but sharp. Daniell notices that the inscription was found at Antiphellus, Sharpe says nothing about its original place. Line 1 may perhaps be read $\wedge\text{P}^{\text{A}}\text{O}$. Line 2, 4 doubtful whether ΔP or $\wedge\text{P}$, at the end read $\wedge\text{ATT}^{\wedge}\wedge\Delta\text{E}$. Two letters seem to be wanting in l. 1 and 2. Before the four letters at the end of L. 4 stood at most 2. and all six together are in a deeper field.

N. 6 (= Daniell n. 21). On a rock tomb after a paper-cast. Great letters but not sure, at the beginning and end of the line the stone is destroyed. At the end of l. 2 the letters are very near to each other. Sharpe gives this n° twice but once without the chasm between P P^+ in L. 2. L. 2 $\text{TEP}^{\wedge}\text{P}.\text{E}\wedge\text{A}$ (Daniell $\wedge\text{APES}\wedge\text{A}$) quite doubtful, especially TEP , which may seem also $\text{B}^{\text{O}}\text{N}$, the letters I . $\text{:}\wedge\text{E}$ are doubtful.

N. 7. From a rock tomb after a paper-cast. Stone

injured, inscription incomplete. The form of the letters negligent, but the preserved part sure. L. 1 $\text{V}:\text{O}$ doubtful. L. 2. The little line after the 4 letters is not in the stone.

N. 8 (= Daniell n. 17). After a paper-cast. The stone has suffered. L. 1 $\text{SBE}\wedge\text{P}\text{S}\text{P}$ Dan. $\Gamma\Delta\Delta\text{W}^{\text{N}}\text{A}$: the stone shows the two dots : but they look like holes in the material. Z. 2. $\text{+B}\text{FTE}$ false in Daniells copy. L. 4 $\text{S}\text{A}^{\text{M}}\text{A}^{\text{M}}\text{A}^{\text{P}}\text{E}$ or — BE is doubtful.

N. 9 (= Daniell n. 18) after a paper-cast. Letters exactly engraved but in a negligent form. The cross lines of E are not united to the left staff. ζ has angles, the head of P is high and narrow. L. 3 and 4 which follow after a ribbon, where there are no letters, are partially no longer legible. L. 1 the two last letters quite doubtful. L. 2 the Γ in $\wedge\Gamma\text{AE}\wedge\text{A}$ may have been also P or B . L. 3 $\text{S}\wedge\text{T}\text{A}^{\text{N}}\text{E}$ is more correct in Daniells copy.

N. 10. After a cast. L. 1 read F instead of I . L. 2 read $\text{+P}^{\text{C}}\text{C}\text{E}:\text{FT}^{\wedge}\text{E}:\text{A}+\text{BE}$. L. 3 read $\text{S}\wedge\text{TE}\Delta\text{AE}^{\text{M}}\text{A}:\text{A}+\text{BE}\wedge\text{A}$.

N. 11 (= Daniell n. 32). The letters were coloured in red. L. 2. O also in Daniells copy, where : ζ and BE are wanting and the line terminates in SA . L. 3. IVTE Dan. $\text{+P}\Gamma\text{TE}\text{I}\text{A}^{\text{M}}\text{+T}\text{P}\text{P}$ the same. L. 4. instead of ME etc. APSSETE the same. L. 5 end: $\text{T}\Gamma$ the same. L. 6 well completed $\text{TE}\text{S}\text{A}$ by Schönborn.

N. 12 (= Fellows n. 2). After a cast. Above the inscription a bas-relief. The letters alternately blue and red. The end of line 3 rises a little.

N. 13 (= Daniell 31) after a copy, but L. 3—5 after a cast. The inscription, which is not well preserved, differs a little from the ordinary form of the letters. L. 1. $\text{AB}\text{I}\text{NK}$ Daniell, who terminates the line by FPE $\text{N}\text{P}\text{F}\text{P}\text{T}\text{V}$. The immediately following I is perhaps E , and instead of IP to be read TP , PII quite doubtful. L. 2 the letters after $\text{+O}\text{F}$ are wanting in Daniells copy, in the same way L. 3 all letters placed after VPS . L. 4 what follows after V^{M} is wanting. L. 5 after $\text{W}^{\text{N}}\text{E}$ Daniell indicates the want of one letter by a lacune, where Schönborn has ζ . The rest is wanting. L. 6. $\Gamma\text{P}\text{E}^{\text{N}}$

Schönborn, ΕΓΞ Daniell. The rest is wanting. L. 7. ΣΑΤΕ Daniell.

N. 14. After a paper-cast. (See the monum. of Limyr. n. 44 and Daniells n. 30). The letters are small and often legible only by the general forms on account of the damaged material. A vertical ribbon crosses the lines in the midst of the stone. Ρ, Α, Δ it is difficult to distinguish, K and Σ in an unusual form. L. 2. +BE almost sure, Λ was not to be found before it. In the name of the son ΡΔΔ is quite doubtful, Δ not much surer, but the following admitts of no doubt, not even the A. Very doubtful also ΞK. But I am astonished to see that Schönborn calls ΜΛ sure, because it cannot be anything but ΣΛ. L. 3 doubtful ΥΝ and Λ. L. 4. ΔΕ doubtful, E perhaps Ξ. ΤΔΕΚΛ quite sure; + very doubtful. L. 5. E or F, ΕΙ or Ν? The Τ in the word following after ΔΠΙΤ is very doubtful, as also the K before the lacune lin. 6, almost all letters of the third word are doubtful.

N. 15. After a cast. L. 3 at the beginning and the end all letters have suffered; Ρ and Σ differ from the usual form, Ρ belongs to the Phoenician alphabet (Gesen. Monum. Phoen. Tab. I form 5 and 6). L. 1. only E and Ζ sure; L. 2 in the last word only EK and E quite sure. L. 3 in the first word the letters 1 and 3 doubtful, 6 not legible, the termination doubtful.

N. 16 (= Daniell n. 22). On a rock tomb; Bas-relief under the battle scene Fellows Tab. 30; after a cast. The seeming lacunes were never inscribed. L. 1 at the end ΙΡΝΡΔ Daniell. L. 2. ΥΡΣ— Schönb., ΥΡΣ— Dan. The points before the last word are very conspicuous in the stone, but they are not reliques of letters. *ΡΞ Schönb. ΚΩΞ Dan.; the last letter was in fact no E. L. 3 begins in Daniell's copy ΡΑ, and so Schoenborn believed. If there ever were letters in the old bad spot of the stone, the signs read by Schönborn and Daniell certainly stood above them. — ΡΠΤΤΟΧΓΡΡΥ Dan., almost correct. At the end of the line nothing is wanting. L. 4. contained only the single word, whose Ι Dan., as it seems, emitts correctly.

N. 17 (= Daniell n. 24). Letters small, but sure, because they are deeply and sharply sculptured. After a paper-cast. L. 1. the space after ΑΙΔΔΑΓ: is pretty great. L. 2. the last + is still less visible than the first one. L. 3. the bottom of the letters is wanting, but Ρ and Δ are very easily distinguishable, only Δ in the second word is doubtful. The fourth line of Daniell is formed by the letters: ΦΟΙΝΙΚΟΣΤΥΠΙΩ carelessly abandoned by Schönborn.

N. 18. After a paper-cast. The whole surface of the stone is full of holes. Letters great and widely separated. How many letters at the beginning of the line are wanting is uncertain. L. 1. the last letter either Ι or Λ or Τ. L. 2. quite uncertain, there may have been written ΣΑΤΕΔΔΕΜΕ; at the end of the line Λ+Ε is wanting.

N. 19 (Daniell n. 1. Cockerell in Walpoles travels

n. 1. Fellows n. 3. Proceedings of the philolog. society vol. I p. 197). After a private copy as all following texts of Limyra. On the door of a well built tomb with a portico. L. 1. ΑΒΑΞΙΡ F., ΑΕΙΡ C.; ΑΡΡΦΡ.ΕΙΡ F., ΑΡΡΦΡΞΕΙΡ C. L. 2. ΡΞΝΡΞΤΥ C. ΣΕΔΑΜΕΙΡ F. ΡΑ FD. The following is hardly distinguishable. L. 3. ΝΛ is wanting in Cock. P in the third word quite doubtful. ΑΚΒΕ F. Α:ΒΕΣΛ D. ΒΕΝΛ C. L. 4. Ρ defect. At the end ΜΕΓΙΕ Cockerell, ΜΕΙΟΙΑ Fellows, ΜΕΓ..ΞΛ: Daniell¹, Spratt and Forbes ΜΕΓΟΕ Dan.². L. 6: ΙΤΡΠΛ F., ΓΡΗ Cock., ΓΑΡΜΓΝΟ Dan. L. 8. ΓΥΒΙΑΛΗ C. ΓΥΒΙΛΛΗ D. and Baile (see Böckh. C. I. G. 1145. 4306 Add.) ΑΛΛ F.

N. 20. Nothing is now legible in L. 5.

N. 21. The points show the conjectural number of the letters. L. 3. doubtful whether after Λ one letter is wanting.

N. 22 (= Fellows n. 7), The first line showed a green the second a red colour. L. 1. The Ι in ΡΟΜΡΙΡ is sure. L. 2. :ΣΛ: like Myr. 1, 2.

N. 23 (= Fellows n. 5). Above a tomb, the Greek letters stand over the one panel. The inscription is sufficiently well preserved. The form of Ρ is badly drawn, therefore Fellows read it Λ. L. 1. in the fourth word there is a flaw in the stone, that Fellows took for Ι. — The ΑΡΧΜΑΝΙΚΝ of Fellows is false, but the perpendicular line below X is very short. — ΧΡΡΕΠΤ^Ρ F., ΧΡΡΞΕΡΤ^Ξ Schönborn. ΑΓΓΤΑΣΑΡΠΕΝ (lacune) ΙΑΞΕ Fellows. L. 2. AT is wanting in Fellow's copy.

N. 24 (= Fellows 4) letters green and red. ΜΛΥ— ΑΔΛΞ (lacune) ΝΕ Fellows.

N. 25. At the commencement of the first line nothing is wanting, but the few letters which form it seem to complete the last word of line 2. At the end of L. 3 three or four letters are wanting.

N. 26 (= Walp. Cocker.). The Υ in the proper-name is sure. L. 2. :ΣΛ: also Cock., who gives instead of that, which Schoenborn's text shows, the following words: ΤΡΓΓΕ.Ρ.ΕΤ+ΒΕ.

N. 27. L. 1. ΑΒΥΞΝΥ:ΥΟΓΟ conjectures Sch. L. 2. ΕΙΛ... conjectures Sch.

N. 28. Preserved in a very bad state. L. 3. the missing letter is certainly Τ.

N. 32. After the two copies of professor Loew and Schönborn, sufficiently well preserved: the empty spaces were never inscribed. The beginnings of the lines are defective. L. 1. The Ρ in the fifth word not quite sure, the last letter is almost like Τ. L. 2. instead of +Ε also TE is possible. The second Ο in ΡΜΟΓΙΡ scarcely visible but sure, the Ζ can be read Σ, the second Ρ also Ρ. The Τ in ΡΑΤ according to Schönborn was two points. The first O in the second word before the end is round, the second is angular. The last two letters quite uncertain.

N. 33. A few letters on a poor looking tomb.

N. 34. Τ sure; one letter at least is wanting.

N. 35. A well preserved and thoroughly sure in-

scription. L. 2. The two first words are in a somewhat deepened field.

N. 36. Lin. 1. With regard to the Ψ wanting in $\Delta B E N \Psi$ see Limyra 13, 2. L. 2. The last Γ in $\Psi O F F$ is not certain. Read $\Psi O F P$. Lin. 4. at the end is not defective.

N. 37 (= Cockerell in Walpoles travels in various countries of the East Lond. 1820. n. 3).

N. 38 (= Cockerell n. 4).

N. 39 (= Daniell n. 8). Lin. 2. See the monum. of Limyr. 28.

N. 40 (= Daniell n. 9). To be found at Armostel.

N. 41 (= Daniell n. 11).

N. 42 (= Daniell n. 34) $T P X M E A E$ so corrected by Schönborn.

N. 43 (= Daniell n. 33).

N. 44 (= Daniell n. 30). See the monum. of Limyr. n. 14.

MONUMENTS OF MYRA.

N. 1 (= Fellows n. 20) on a rock tomb; after a copy. Fellows places the inscription at Limyra; and Schönborn confesses that he may be wrong in assigning it to Myra. L. 1. $\Psi O F V : M \Xi T E F$. L. 2. The points after $S \Lambda$ sure. After M a spot in the rock, no points.

N. 2 (= Fellows n. 13) after a copy. On a rock-tomb. The letters alternately coloured in blue and red. L. 1. $P F E N P F : \Psi M \Psi : F P : E N P E P T \Psi$ Fellows.

N. 3 (= Fellows n. 15) from a rock tomb; after a copy. Ψ has an unusual form. V : sure. Lin. 2. $P P E$ etc. Fellows. L. 4. $E M A$ Fell. L. 5. $A + E$ Fell. who omitts also the points around the $I I$. For $T P P$ he has $I P P$.

N. 4 (= Fell. n. 18, Daniell n. 14). The end of the line in Fellows' copy runs thus $\Delta C P / S P I I I / O A A + I C$. For Γ he gives twice P . L. 2. $\Delta B A E$ Fellows, $\Delta E A D C P \Xi P$ Fell., $\Delta \Delta F \Xi C P / P$ Daniell. L. 3. $M A . A E T P$ and $\Delta P A V A + B E D C B E - T E P A M A E N E F A P E T V T O$ Fellows. L. 4. $T E B A E : E M A : +$ and $M E : T$ Fell. L. 5. $E T A P E$, then $T E K ^ M ^ N A$, at last $T O B A E P E$ and $+ P F A \Delta P E$ Fellows. L. 6. $\Delta C P A / S A M + A T +$ Fell.

N. 5 (= Fellows n. 19). On a rock tomb.

N. 6 (= Fell. n. 22). On a rock tomb; after a copy of Dr. Loew. The defect amounts to one third of the line. L. 1. $\Psi O P \Psi$ is sure. The \wedge before the chasm is a manifest error. L. 3. $\Xi A M O N P E T E$ Fell. After the defect $\Psi T E$: Fellows, $T V T E$: Loew. L. 4. $\Delta E \Delta N A E$ Fell. L. 4. before the lacune $N T$ Fell. L. 5. $M M A$ Loew, $M A$ (defect) F. $A E P$ F. before the lacune.

N. 7. On a tomb ornamented with sculptures, taken from Loew.

N. 8. According to Loew found at Myra, but erroneously placed by Daniell under the inscriptions of Limyra n. 35. L. 1. at the end Loew has only I . L. 2. $O P T T E I P$ Daniell; after the chasm he has $T O$ instead

of P. In Schönborn's copy the beginnings of the lines are placed one beneath another thus:

B —

OP —

FF —

MONUMENTS OF KANDYBA (GANDYVA).

N. 1 (= Daniell n. 6). Under the acropolis. $\Delta B \Psi \Psi$ $\Psi N N^I \Delta P E N P F P T \Psi : \Psi O P E I : \Psi N P + P C C E A P \Delta E A + F S A - T E \Delta A \Xi E M A$ Daniell.

N. 2 (= Daniell n. 12): $K P C C E$, $T E O A F M B P$ Daniell. $F T O + A S$ the same.

N. 3 (= Daniell n. 7) under the acropolis. See the monum. of Limyr. n. 35. n. 4. There seems to be an error in the statement of the original place.

THE MONUMENT OF SURA.

See Daniell under n. 25. Over a rock tomb.

MONUMENTS OF KYANEAE (KOROSTAN).

N. 1 (= Daniell n. 26). L. 2. seems entirely repeated in Lin. 4.

N. 2. Free from any fault.

RHODIOPOLIS.

See Daniell n. 27. 28. On both the sides near the entrance of a rock tomb.

$\Delta B \Psi \Psi$ to $+ C C P E T V T E$ to the left, $T E K A$ to $\Delta B A T T A$ to the right.

ANTIPHELLUS.

N. 1. Has been edited entirely by Texier „inscription Lyienne du grand sarcophage à Antiphellus“; the first two lines and some passages of the third were published by Fellows under n. 23, afterwards by Daniell under n. 29. We give it from our private cast. It is found on the lower part of the side of a great sarcophagus. At the beginning of the lines, where not much has perished, the surface of the stone, which is generally overspread by a great number of little spots, is entirely destroyed. The letters are small and near to each other, but by their depth very well legible. \wedge is found in a variety of forms, Ψ has the uncommon form Ξ . The semicircle is employed like the separating points. It seems unnecessary to notice the different readings of Texier, because Schönborn warrants the truth of his own copy.

N. 2. In the vicinity of the sea is badly preserved and in its greater part no longer legible.

N. 3 (= Daniell n. 3. Sharpe proceedings p. 200. 1. n. 3. Charles Texier descr. de l'Asie mineure III p. 230; Boeckh C. I. Gr. vol. III p. 1130 n. 4360 h. Grotfend

in Lassens Zeitschr. f. d. Kunde des Morgenlandes Vol. IV*) p. 281, Bonn 1842. L. Ross Kleinasiens und Deutschland p. 65. O. Blau in Zeitschr. d. deutschen morgenl. Gesellschaft 1863 Vol. XVII, 3, 4 p. 649 sq.). L. 1. EB^WTT^W Ross, P^EN^PF^TW Grotf. L. 2. WTT^W Grotf., L^VTT^W Daniell, EVTT^W O. Blau and Ross, who have the points after and before +P+. TEΔΛΕΜΕ Grotf. TEΔΛΕΜΕ Dan., TEΔΛΕΜΕ Ross. ΞΠΡΕ only Grotfend. L. 3. ΣΑΕΓ^W only Ross, TEKY only Grotf. L. 4. ΗΡΣΤΤ^W only Grotf. VE:ΥΑΡ+Ε the same. ΔΕΦΑ+ΞΤΑΙΕ Dan. ΔΡΕΦΑΞΤΑ+Ε Grot. ΔΡΕ:Φ+ΞΤΑ+Ε Ross. Perhaps ΣΑ:ΦΑΔΡΕ:Φ+ΞΤΑΙΕ (or — +Ε). Schönborn conjectured ΣΑΦΑ.

N. 5. For lin. 1. see Limyr. 3, for the rest Limyr. 5.

MONUMENTS OF TLOS.

N. 1. 2 (= Daniell, Spratt and Forbes n. 36, n. 4).

MONUMENTS OF PINARA.

N. 1 (= Fellows 10). After a private copy. Line 2. XXP Fell. Lin. 8. ΑΙΧ^W:ΣΒΚΙΡ+ the same.

N. 2 (= Fellows n. 11). on a sarcophagus.

N. 3 (= Fellows n. 17). On a rock tomb; after a copy. L. 1. ΑΒ^WΞΝ^WΟΡ^WΗΜ^W Fellows. Lin. 2. ΡΞΝΟΤΑ the same. The following sign is regarded also by Schönborn as a double-point, the following word Fellows gives erroneously ΞΔΛΕΜΓ. In the final word the first letter is defective; the third like a Ι with short cross-lines.

N. 4 (= Fell. n. 21). From a rock tomb. L. 4. Ν may perhaps be a sign of punctuation.

KIRMET

to the west of Pinara.

The inscription stands on a very simple sarcophagus, whose archaic shape belongs to a high antiquity. The letters are widely separated and only a few may be lost in the beginning. Nevertheless at least the proper-name and ΡΞΝΡΞΠΤ^W must have been destroyed, if even the name of the father and TEΔΛΕΜΕ should not have been engraved.

MONUMENTS OF TELMESSUS.

N. 1 (= Fellows n. 9) after a copy of professor Loew. ΥΞΝΥ^WΟΓΛΑΜΑΝΑΚΡΞΔΙΔΤ^WΟΔΝΙ ΕΙΟ+Ρ+ Fellows.

N. 2 (= Fell. n. 6) after a copy of Dr. Loew; but

W^Ab^oτο
ο+ΡΚΟΛ:ΜΟΚΒ+▽+ΑΞΕ^EΔΕΝΞ
ΝΞΞΤΕ:ΓΔΡ:Η —

is given by Fellows.

*) Grotfend got this inscription in 1836 from Raoul Rochette, who had received it from Mr. de Cavaldène. To him it was given by Borelli, who had extracted it from the diary of David Ross.

N. 3 (= Fell. n. 12). After a copy of Dr. Loew. the last line is at some distance above the door of the tomb. Before ΥΟΤ^W (read ΥΟΓ^W) Fellows remarked spots in the stone. ΡΞΝΡΞΠ^W the same. L. 2. The Ρ which terminates the line is wanting in Fellows' copy. L. 3. ΙΤΕΡΑΞΜΕ²+ΡΓΟΕ:ΜΔΕ (....)Α:ΕΔΑ Fell. L. 4. ΖΕΞ. ΕΥΔΡΕΙΨΗ — Fellows.

LAVESY.

(= Daniell n. 2) See travels in Lycia Milyas and the Cibyrratis in company with Daniell, by Lieut. Spratt and Prof. Forbes. 2 Voll. London 1847 n. 2. Sharpe Proceedings of the philological society I p. 197 n. 2. Böckh C. I. Gr. III p. 1120. n. 4224 f.

KADYANDA (OZUNLU).

(= Daniell n. 20).

The celebrated bas-relief of Kadyanda with its double inscription in Greek and Lycian, which contains nothing but proper-names has been published in Corpus inscr. Graec. III n. 4225 and by Fellows Tab. 5.

CARIA.

See Beaufort in Walpoles travels p. 530.

(Pl. V. shows also the inscriptions of the Lycian coins).

MONUMENTS OF XANTHUS.

N. 1 (= Fellows Journ. I p. 225. Tab. 21). On the lower side of an immense sarcophagus, which stood on steps and was ornamented on the upper parts with lion-heads. The letters are throughout sure, but they differ in their dimensions, in L. 6 and 7 they are smaller, because the lines stand in a separated and deepened ribbon, their form too does not agree with that of lin. 1—5. Nothing is wanting at the beginning and at the end of the lines. L. 5. Fellows incorrectly divides it in two.

N. 2 (= Fell. I p. 226. Taf. 4a Fig. 38) after a cast; the lines are uninjured.

N. 3. copied by Fellows, it forms n. 19 in Daniell. On a rock tomb; after a cast.

N. 4 (= Fellows travels I p. 225 taf. 21) after a cast; on a rock tomb. It is doubtful whether lin. 6 is perfect.

N. 5 (= Fellows II p. 166) on a great marble sarcophagus, ornamented with sculptures. The stone has suffered so much, that only the beginning of the lines is still legible. After our cast. L. 1. ΓΡΙΡΡ Fell. L. 2. ΡΚ is omitted by Fellows. L. 4. ΓΑΡΤΑΨΑΕ Fell. L. 5. ΟΦΑΤΣΓΑΡΕΨΗ the same. L. 7, 9. Ρ the same. L. 8. is terminated by him with the letters ΦΡVV. The beginning of lin. 9 is wanting in his edition. — Over a battle scene on the same marble tomb is found the inscription which Fellows has published Tab. IV no. 40, and on the sarcophagus again the inscription Fell. Tab. I.

- N. 6 (= Fellows n. 16).
 N. 7 (= Fellows n. 14) on a rock tomb.
 N. 8 (= Daniell n. 10. Fell. tab. 15, 9) on a sarcophagus.
 N. 9. STELE OF XANTHUS.

SOUTHERN FACE.

After a private cast. See Fellows the inscribed monument at Xanthus 1842. ed. 3. fol.

- L. 1. Of Ξ^N little is visible, Λ is sure.
 L. 5. Ω^C is wanting in Fell. and quite doubtful.
 L. 6. Δ is given according to Fellows; on the east on account of the inscription being effaced it is not to be seen.
 L. 8. $\Xi^N\mathbb{P}$ so in Fellows, which is recommended by the size of the letter and the foregoing Ξ . The terminating E of this line stands on an effaced part and it seems to be F .
 L. 10. $S\mathbb{A}E$ may be $S\mathbb{A}F$ or $S\mathbb{A}O$. Double-point sure.
 L. 11. $\mathbb{P}:S$ is sure. Λ at the end of the line after Fellows' copy. Schönborn's copy is not clear in this passage.
 L. 12. $N\mathbb{P}\Delta E$ Fellows. — S after the defect in the stone is scarcely visible.
 L. 13. \backslash is wanting in Fellows. $V\mathbb{A}P$ the same. The double-point between $T\mathbb{P}$ and ΛB is feebly traced.
 L. 14. The beginning letter was perhaps T ; instead of T Fellows has a defect.
 L. 15. Δ is very much effaced.
 L. 16. The second letter before the end of the line is certainly P , though very much effaced, the last may have been also Δ or Λ .
 L. 18. The double-point is no longer legible.
 L. 19. The first double-point is wanting in Fellows, who writes in the third word Λ , where Schönborn by conjecture put Λ .
 L. 20. $+NTAIEV$ Fell. The reading is correct in spite of the ruined stone.
 L. 21. $F\mathbb{A}xxE$ Fellows, perhaps correct.
 L. 23. $KOM\equiv\Lambda$ Fell. The flaw in the stone seems elder than the inscription, so that there can scarcely be a lacune.
 L. 26. $C\mathbb{P}\Lambda^{\Delta}+\mathbb{F}$. The second double-point, which is omitted by F., is sufficiently clear.
 L. 27. The second double-point is sure though weak, of the third at the end of the line only the lower point is preserved.
 L. 28. $CPII^O$ Fellows.
 L. 29. $M\mathbb{A}IEP$ the same.
 L. 30. $\Xi T\mathbb{P}\Lambda$ F. The dividing double-point is weak and uncertain.
 L. 31. $\Lambda\mathbb{P}\Lambda\Delta E$ Fellows.
 L. 32. The second P in the second word from the end has a somewhat circular head.
 L. 33. The second double point is wanting in Fellows.

L. 34. $M\mathbb{P}\Lambda\Omega\mathbb{E}M\mathbb{E}$ F., but Δ is sure. $\Gamma\mathbb{O}F\Lambda+\Lambda+\Xi$ of Fellows is an error.

L. 35. $\Xi\mathbb{P}M\mathbb{P}\mathbb{A}$ F. Before \mathbb{M} the stone has suffered. $\Gamma\mathbb{O}F\Lambda+$ is a second time false in Fellows.

L. 36. $\circ\Delta E\mathbb{P}\mathbb{A}P$ F. on a place very much destroyed. Of the last letter, before which somewhat like a double-point is seen, nothing remains but a \backslash , perhaps Λ .

L. 37. Ψ very much effaced but nevertheless sure.

L. 39 and 40. The letters are accumulated and have an irregular position. L. 40. $M\mathbb{E}\lambda$ Fellows. The first V is quite effaced and may perhaps be V . The points after $\Gamma\Delta\Delta$ are very prominent though in a destroyed part of the stone. It is doubtful whether $V\mathbb{B}V^N$ or $V\mathbb{B}V\Delta$ stood.

L. 41. $\Xi^M\Lambda\Delta\Lambda$ Fellows.

L. 42. \mathbb{W} in Fellows Ψ . The second Δ in $\Lambda PBB\Lambda\Delta E$ is uncertain.

L. 43. The third double-point is wanting in Fellows.

L. 44. $P\Delta\Delta E$ F. C quite sure; $\Lambda\Delta$ at the end of the line is taken from F., our cast being effaced.

L. 45. K is effaced.

L. 46. \mathbb{C} has suffered but is sure, the thick points in the word are faults of the stone.

L. 47. The second doublepoint is weak; the following T is no I , though damaged below.

L. 48. The $K\mathbb{W}$ of F. is certainly not on the stone, it may rather be KP , but even the K is very much effaced. The points before $S\mathbb{A}$ in F. are not on the stone. $T\mathbb{A}F\mathbb{W}\mathbb{I}\mathbb{A}$ in F. is a fault.

L. 49. The points in the word $T\mathbb{O}PP\mathbb{V}.\mathbb{S}\mathbb{E}$ are not perpendicular and are perhaps to be omitted. $I\mathbb{W}\mathbb{W}\mathbb{W}$ in F. is a fault.

L. 50. $P\mathbb{W}$ F. $T\mathbb{A}B\mathbb{V}^N\mathbb{P}$: Fell. both agaist the authority of the stone.

WESTERN FACE.

- L. 1. After Ψ there are well visible traces of points.
 L. 2. $\Lambda\mathbb{X}\Lambda\mathbb{X}$ F. but the forms on the stone show rather N than Λ . In $S\mathbb{A}\mathbb{X}T$ the Λ is more probable than Λ .

L. 3. $M\mathbb{E}\mathbb{P}\mathbb{A}$ Fellows.

L. 4. $N\mathbb{P}K\Lambda:\mathbb{M}$. The points are sure, but not the N .

L. 5. The second S and the P at the end are very doubtful.

L. 7. $\mathbb{P}:\mathbb{A}B$ in Fellows by mistake. In general in his copy all letters from here to the end of the column are arranged one degree too far right. B may also be read \mathbb{C} .

L. 8. Entirely sure, the end of L. 9 may be also $\Delta E\mathbb{T}\Lambda$.

L. 10. $\circ\mathbb{C}\mathbb{V}^M\mathbb{W}$ Fellows. $\mathbb{P}X\mathbb{G}\mathbb{V}$ the same. The points before $\mathbb{P}T\mathbb{A}E$ (Fell.) cannot be correct on account of the space.

L. 11. $M\mathbb{E}\Lambda$ effaced, but sure, the last letter may be E or B or P .

L. 13. terminates in F. with Λ , but Ψ is sure. Was there a N before it?

- L. 14. ΔP weak but sure.
- L. 16. ^N in the injured place is sure. After the word only the upper point is engraved. PII in F. is erroneous, the secend I has been damaged. The letter at the end of the line may be P or C.
- L. 18. The two points before V in F. are not sure.
- L. 19. N is sure, but ΔΔV^OI in F. false.
- L. 20. AF^VN very much destroyed by flaws, but ^N is correct and not V, as Fellows gives it. IB as Fellows has read seems to be correct.
- L. 21. :KV] the points are sure, but V is very doubtful.
- L. 22 sq. are placed in F's edition one degree too far to the right. OTΔ F. ET^A is closed by weak double-points. In TAP^VE the P may perhaps seem B. The first letter of XT is not quite sure, the second may have been also I.
- L. 23. EI F., ET Schönb. — SV^P in F. is incorrect. The i is not clear. EPSS^P Fellows, EGSS^P Schönborn.
- L. 24. MP/V in F. is incorrect. The following T is very much effaced, the double-points too are weak. The V before the doubtful I or E is sufficiently sure.
- L. 25 is terminated by F. V^OP instead of V^OF.
- L. 27. The double-point is sure and clear. At the beginning of the line there was either ^N or ^.
- L. 28. The first letter M is extended over two square-fields, then follows a defect in the stone, where perhaps letters never stood. PEI^MEIAΔ is sure in spite of the stone being very much injured.
- L. 29. ΔE:V^E of Fellows is incorrect. The end of this and the beginning of the following line seem perfect, because OT^AAS^AI, where Fellows incorrectly gives OPA^MAI is repeated in L. 31.
- L. 30. SNEK Fell. is an error.
- L. 31. Had never more than one point.
- L. 32. Of the two effaced letters the first looks more like C, the second like P.
- L. 35. It is to be presumed that nothing in the beginning is lost.
- L. 36. ^ uncertain on account of the flaws; ^ Fellows. The B at the end is sure though damaged.
- L. 37. TAS^AEW in Fellows is incorrect.
- L. 38. ΔEI^A F., ΔEI^A Sch. — PA^B Fell.
- L. 39. A at the end is effaced, but sure.
- L. 40. ^ in BEI^VE is doubtful, perhaps it is N. The double-point is uncertain.
- L. 41. The initial V of F. is false; the end of the line is defective, but there was no ^.
- L. 42. In the first word P, ^, E are uncertain.
- L. 43. In the beginning ^ or A is uncertain; the end is V according to Fellows.
- L. 44. The beginning was not i as Fellows states, but E or F. Then follows a hole in the stone. If there ever were letters, the first was P. Then follows clearly not F (Fell.) but P. The end was not P, more likely C.
- L. 45. TE very much damaged, but sure.
- L. 46. ΔE: in the midst of flaws but sure.
- L. 47. :): sure; then follows A (Fellows) or Δ. The E before V at the end is not quite certain.
- L. 48. The third double-point is not sharp, the fourth one is certain. P^OME is sure.
- L. 49. At the beginning there is a fault in the stone, older than the inscription, and never inscribed. Instead of the blank Fellows gives Δ (P?).
- L. 50. The first double-point is weak, at the end Δ.
- L. 51. Fellows gives the double-point after ^E, the cast does not show it.
- L. 52. The first double-point weak; J at the end is given according to Fellows.
- L. 54. F at the end uncertain.
- L. 55. The stone has F^A not F^A. MA^O is inclosed by two points, perhaps a fault in the stone.
- L. 56. SA false in Fellows. The letters N^A are in one square field.
- L. 57. The second double-point is weak but sure, the last doubtful.
- L. 58. The second double-point is very weak.
- L. 59. The fifth letter seems to be N, the points } are given after Fellows. The cast does not show them. The end EI^O is doubtless correct.
- L. 60. ^Δ so found on the stone.
- L. 61—62 entirely sure, but Fellows has read badly, though the letters are sharp and exact.
- L. 63. The last double-point here and L. 64 after TE is sure.
- L. 65. ^ somewhat effaced. — SV^V Fellows.
- L. 66. Fellows gives at the end V, the following points are doubtful.
- L. 67. Fellows I at the end is false.
- L. 68. The first double-point is deeply sculptured. TX^KPE^SET^A in F. is false. The letters are very near to each other at the end of the line.
- L. 69. The double-points sure.
- L. 70. EI in one square field.
- L. 71. Begins by TT in the cast, but this is a blunder of the stone-cutter. The double-points are sure. VE^E after Fellows; Schönborn correctly conjectured VE^E.

EASTERN FACE.

- L. 1. V^E Fellows.
- L. 2. At the beginning AP: perhaps also IP: — the end is P^ONP in Fellows' edition.
- L. 3. The final ET of Fellows is false.
- L. 4. V^AV of the same is false.
- L. 5. The double-point at the beginning and TEI at the end of the line are quite sure; — V^AA of Fellows is on a somewhat doubtful place.
- L. 6. Fellows gives PPO^E, but the P or C is very much effaced.
- L. 7. The double-points sure. The J at the beginning is wanting in F. and it is very uncertain. Fellows gives VV. The end of the line is complete and not destroyed.

L. 8. The beginning of L. 8 is EI in Fellows' copy, but the first letter is certainly E, the second T, I or E; at the end where nothing is wanting, IEIP is a mistake of Fellows.

L. 9. The upper point after S is very thick.

L. 10. Fellows' beginning SWE is erroneous. In E:K the E is very much effaced, but the K is correct; the upper point is thicker, than the lower. XK of Fellows is false.

L. 11. Instead of Fellows' AE the stone has doubtless AF. OPIP+P so Fellows gives it, but of OIP there is nothing visible.

L. 12. The letters have suffered from time, but they are certain except N or A in VNV.

L. 13. Fellows' PAA+E is false, but VMA seems correct. The last letter is effaced.

L. 14. VB^ Fellows. The last sign perhaps O.

L. 15. The last T at the end is not quite exact.

L. 16. Fellows gives the beginning A.

L. 17. Fellows gives PE:VPF where P is sure; but for F also E is possible. At the end, where F. offers KA:S the reading of Schönborn AA:S seems correct.

L. 18. The first M, which is omitted in Fellows' copy, is correct.

L. 19. The last double-point is wanting in Fellows' copy, as also the second in l. 20.

L. 21. Of the first letter nothing is preserved but the crossline, which is omitted by Fellows.

L. 22. The third double-point is wanting in Fellows' edition.

L. 23. The end is T or I.

L. 26. P is much injured, but C rather than P.

L. 27. Fellows gives STO, whose last t is more probably I.

L. 28. The third double-point is weak but correct. There was nothing at the end of the line.

Z. 29. SAENP so on account of a spot in the stone. The following double-point is doubtful. Fellows' +ECA is a mistake, the P is sure though destroyed. The final O is so weak, that it may be a mere spot in the stone.

L. 30. F. gives FPD without the double-point after the word.

L. 32. Fellows EIE is rather PIE, the i at the end of the line is so weak, that it may be rather a fault in the stone than a letter.

L. 33. A is effaced. Fellows VAC is a fault and so is l. 34 his KC and +AV.

L. 35. F. begins erroneously with A. The two destroyed letters and the last A but one are sufficiently sure.

L. 36. The final A may be correct.

L. 37. The effaced KC is sure, but this cannot be said of A [T?].

L. 38. The beginning NV is very much injured; at the end N and L. 39 the beginning P: have almost disappeared, and Fellows gives instead of them KC and P.

L. 41. The effaced letter is rather P than F, which Fellows gives.

L. 43. The effaced P is correct.

L. 44. Fellows' beginning AE is a mistake.

L. 45. The first S is doubtful, N sufficiently sure FPEW Fellows, FPFV Schönborn. The ^ at the end is uncertain. (A?).

L. 46. The beginning was I or T; the termination of the last word is rather EMN than ENA.

L. 48. Where Fellows has NW Schönborn believed he recognized VNW.

L. 49 and 58. Fellows' XK is a mistake.

L. 51. The first double-point is wanting in Fellows. The end of the line is not easily legible.

L. 58 and 59. The stone is smooth at the end.

L. 62. The stone being smooth at the beginning nothing seems to be lost. The end is certain though effaced.

L. 64. The ADA of Fellows is false, at the end was BT, as Fellows gave it.

NORTHERN FACE.

L. 1. Fellows begins with V.

L. 2. The final ASI is no longer visible on the stone, but Fellows gives it. The same must be said of AE at the beginning of line 3. In this line Fellows gives VVV by mistake.

L. 4. The first A has been taken from Fellows, and so the A at the end. Fellows' MPCT is a mistake.

L. 5. Fellows NP^EI is false. The final E was read by Fellows.

L. 6. Fellows was mistaken in reading MVSATFA. The V is quite certain.

L. 7. AF is taken from F.; the cast does not show it.

L. 8. Fellows read the beginning I, Schönborn gives it better I. The defect in the stone is older than the inscription, therefore MA (or NA or AA) are placed above the line.

L. 11. For the same reason the N is sculptured on a lower place. Fellows' OI...P is an error.

L. 12. The I before the defect seems correct, but the IC at the end is incomplete and doubtful.

L. 13. Is terminated in Fellows' copy by VAP.

L. 14. The letters after the defect are placed by Fellows two fields too far to the right. The M in the destroyed spot may also be N. The E at the end is a mistake of Fellows. Schönborn found that when the English travellers had turned the top of the obelisk some fragments of the stone had been broken off, so that he could not read l. 14 CP, l. 15 SA, l. 16 EAA and PET, lin. 18 PVV on the stone itself but on different fragments scattered around. On the margins too some letters had been destroyed, the relics of which lay near the great rock. But of TAIC l. 15, of EM and A both before and after the defect in l. 16, of VKAE and TAIA l. 17 nothing was preserved. These readings are therefore given after Fellows.

L. 15. Fellows' reading $\text{M}\text{V}\text{P}\text{N}$ is false: whether N be V or K, is uncertain. — $\text{P}\text{F}\text{E}^{\text{N}}$ Fellows. — $\text{T}\text{T}^{\Delta}$ or TTP ?

L. 17. The double-point before the last word is sure. The beginning $\text{+}\text{A}$ in l. 18, as Fellows gives it, is false; it is E A or rather F A . Before the defect Fellows read V, but it is certainly V.

L. 19. Either F or P is at the beginning, the V too is not certain.

L. 20. Fellows read SVI , but Schönborn considered his own copy more correct. The letters O IA + are wanting in Fellows edition, but they are quite certain, except the +, which may have been also I or S.

L. 26. [Perhaps $(\chi\varepsilon)\rho\sigma\iota$, $\pi\alpha\lambda\dot{\eta}\nu$ *Auziōn* $\tau\bar{\omega}\nu$ $\tau\bar{\omega}'$ $\epsilon\nu$ $\eta\lambda\zeta\iota\zeta$, i. e. $\beta\alpha\lambda\dot{\eta}\nu$, $\beta\alpha\sigma\lambda\zeta\iota\zeta$. M. Schmidt.]

L. 33. IE B or IE P ? — Fellows reading $\text{S}\text{P}\text{B}\text{P}\Delta$ (^? A?) E $\text{M}\text{P}\text{V}\text{W}$ is entirely false.

L. 34. The T ΔE of Fellows is perhaps correct, and not T APE .

L. 35. NBB is effaced, but certain; between K and A the distinct form of a letter is no longer visible.

L. 36. The beginning is either F as Fellows states it, or P or L. — TB A which Fellows read may seem also TE A .

L. 37. Fellows gives PE $\text{N}\text{P}\text{T}\text{E}$ by mistake, it is followed by a weak double-point. The place, where F. read M P +P, is very much injured. The final letter is E (Fellows), or K; but certainly not A.

L. 38. The end is certainly Δ.

L. 39. The final A is sure.

L. 41. M OPE (or M OEE ?) seems to be correct.

L. 43. Fellows' reading P A and PXP $\text{P}^{\text{A}}\text{E}$ is erroneous Of VE: nothing but E: is sure.

L. 46. At the end nothing is wanting.

L. 48. O APV is more likely than O APV . Instead of S AP (Fellows) V N also S $\text{A}\text{B}\text{V}\text{N}$ is possible. Fellows K OPP is false.

L. 49. The beginning is either P ΔE (Fellows) or P AE .

L. 50. In Fellows' reading C $\text{M}\text{C}\text{N}\text{N}\text{P}\text{I}\text{E}$ the C and F are doubtful. The first may have been O[?], the second P or E. Are we right in reading S $\text{M}\text{P}\text{N}\text{N}\text{P}\text{I}\text{E}$ in which then the name of Smyrna may be recognized?

L. 51. V APE or V APB ?

L. 52. :): may be correct; but it is scarcely visible.

L. 53. Before TPX $\text{M}\text{E}^{\Delta}\text{E}\text{I}$ the face of the stone is smooth, but the points are wanting.

L. 54. TB $\text{E}\text{G}\Delta$ Fellows. V is somewhat destroyed, but accurate.

L. 55. A VI Fellows.

L. 56. In the chasm E perhaps stood.

L. 59. The points in TX can hardly be of phonetical value.

L. 60. The first and second double-points are wanting in Fellows.

L. 61. There seems to be F $\text{V}\Delta\text{E}$ or F $\text{V}^{\Delta}\text{E}$; but not at all F $\text{V}\Delta\text{E}$ as Fellows read it. Fellows' copy T OB seems true and not Schönborns T OE .

L. 63. The E in the last word has but one field.

L. 65. The P is very doubtful, and Fellows E NP is false.

CATALOGUE

OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PROPER NAMES.

Ἄβάσιος (see ΟΓΡΙΕ) C. I. G. 4315^a.

ΠΤΟΙΟΚΡΔΕ Xanth. 1.

Α A ΤΧΕ (?) Pinar. 1.

Ἀμισώδαρος Homer.

Ἀμφοτερός Hom.

ΠΤΞΝΩΤΧΜΡ Myr. 3.

. ΓΟΛΛΝΙΔΡ (— P+) Lewisii.

Ἀπολλωνίδας Lewisii.

Ἀρμαλαγίμιος C. I. G.

Ἄρονος (ΠΡΞΝΡ) Steph. Byz.

ΠΡΟΦΩΤΕΙΑΕ.

ΠΡΓΓΓΡΨΟΣ (— O+) Xanth.

ΠΡΤΤΟΧΓΡΡΡ Pinar. 2.

ΑΤΤΡ Δ ΛΟΣ Limyr. 23.

Ἀτύπιος Hom. Il. 16, 317.

Βάλα C. I. G. III p. 1125 n. 4276^b.

Βάλβουρος Steph. Byz.

Βισταρηίς C. I. G. n. 4315^a.

ΔΔΡΡΦΡ. ΨΜΡ+ Limyr. 15. 25.

ΔΔΡΡΦΨΓΓΡΡ+ Limyr. 4.

Δαιδαλος Steph. Byz.

ΔΔΡΡΓΓΣΣΧΜΡ Pinar. 2.

ΔΔΡΡΓΓΡΡ Myr. 4.

Δελεπιον C. I. G. 4308^c.

ΔΔΑΓΓΞΝΔΦΑ+ Limyr. 1. 34.

Διαδής Steph. Byz.

Δίεσος Cadyanda.

ΕΔΡΖ ΙΡ Δ Ρ Cadyanda. C. I. G. n. 4225.

ΕΔΡΜΡΨΓΓΡ Antiphell. 4.

ΕΙΡΜΡΡΡ Rhodiopolis.

ΕΙΑΤΡΟΥΛΛΑ (*Iητρούλλης?*) Xanth. 3.

Ιφεύς Hom. Il. 16, 417.

Ισάρας Plutarch, de virt. mul.

Ιχαρος Steph. Byz.

Ιχτας Antiph. 3.

ΕΥΤΤΡΑ Antiph. 3.

Ιωτάτη C. I. G. 4278 f.

ΙΡ. ΡΜΡ Limyr. 4 (ΙΡ+ΧΜΡ).

ΙΡ+ΨΝΨ Limyr. 4 (ΙΡ+ΧΜΨ).

ΙΝΟΒΑΚΟΜΠΙΡ Limyr. 13.

ΙΙΞΤΟΛΛΑ+ (?) Myr. 4.

ΙΩΤΡΕΡΑ+ (?) Telmess. 1.

ΙΔ Xanth. 6.

ΑΚΡΤΧΜΝΡ Cadyanda.

ΑΡΞΤΕΒΡΙΡ+ Limyr. (Armütlü) 41.

ΑΡΤΛΛΕΙΑΣΑ+ Limyr. 22 (Obel. 3, 21).

ΑΡΧΜΛΛΨΕ Limyr. 23.

ΑΙΔΔΛΛΓΛΨΜΕ Myr. 1 (— ΑΙΑ Limyr. 17).

ΑΙΑΤ. ΟΛΛΑ:Α+ Limyr. 28 (?).

ΑΙΑΤΑΞΛΛΑ+ Limyr. 39 (?).

ΑΡΕΜΕΝΟ+Ρ Myr. 2.

ΑΝΑΤΑΕΙΡ Limyr. 26.

Ἐλενθώ.

Ἐλμιδανάς C. I. G. III p. 1146 n. 4315 b.

Ἐρεθύμιος Hesych.

Ἐρενά Steph. Byz.

Ἐρηάσας C. I. G. III p. 163 n. 4313.

Ἐρμακότας C. I. G. III n. 4255, 4278, 4300^m.

Ἐρμανδεμάσιος C. I. G. III n. 4208 e, 4228 b, 4269 d.

Ἐρμασάλας C. I. G. III p. 1141 Add. 4303 h².

Ἐρμένδαδις C. I. G. III n. 4315 f. Add.

Ἐρμοῦνδις C. I. G. III n. 4269 d.

Ἐρπιδασῆ C. I. G. III p. 1132. n. 4300.

Ἐρνμας Quint. Smyrn. 3, 231.

Ἐρωαροῦδος C. I. G. III p. 1119 n. 4224 e.

Ἐνίπποι Homer.

Ἐζίος Hom. Il. 16, 417.

ἜΡΒΟΔΡΑ+ (?) Candub. 2.

ἜΡΡΨΜΛ+ Xanth. 1.

ἜΡΡΨΜΡ Xanth. 2.

ἜΡ+ Antiphell. 3 (Limyr. 33).

[+]ὈΡΤΤΕΙΡ Myr. 8 (Ὑγριος).

ὈΡΤΤΟΦΑΤΛΑ+ Xanth. 3, 3. 4.

ὈΡΕΥΤΤΒΕΛΕ (?) Tlos. 1.

ὈΡΕΥΧΜΡ (— Ψ) Myr. 6. [*Pitomos* Herodian. prosod. 65, 20 ed. M. Schmidt].

ΚΕΡΟ+ Limyr. 40.

ΚΑΡΞΕ+ΡΒΟΔΡΑ+ Candub. 2 (?).

ΚΟΔΡΑΡΑ+ Xanth. 8 (cf. Κώδαλος, Telmess. 1 οΔΡΑΕ).

Κυβερνίσκος Herod. VII 98.

Λᾶ Antiphell. 3.

ἈΡΡΡΡΡ Lewisü.

ἈΛΙΨΕ (?) Pinara.

ΜΡ+ΡΝΡ+ΕΔΕ (?) Myr. 8 cf. Tlos. 1.

ΜΡ+ΕΝΡΙΡ (?) Limyra Armütlü 41.

Μάρις Il. 16, 319.

ΜΑΣΑΚΩΤΑ Limyr. 42.

ΜΡΟΡΡΑ+ Limyr. 2. Candyb. 3.

ΜΡΣΡΡΧ Limyr. 20. ΜΡΣΡΡ+ Antiph. 2.

ΜΞΙΟ Cadyanda.

ΜΕΙΓΑΤΕΙΑ Sura (?).

ΜΑΔΑ Xanth. 2.

ΜΑΔΔΑΜΟΔΕ Limyr. 12 (cf. Μενέμυδης).

ΜΑΡΛ+Ε Xanth. 8.

Μερμανάσα C. I. G. III p. 1117 n. 4216.

Μερνδάσα C. I. G. III p. 1134. 4300^r, x.

Μλαύσει C. I. G. III p. 1146 n. 4315 b.

ΜΛΟ+ΕΔΡΙΡ (?) Sura.

ΜΛΨΤΑΔΔΑΡ ... Limyr. 24.

ΜΞΝΟ+Α Limyr. (14) 44.

ΜΟΦΡΙ (?) Limyr. 37.

ΜΟΛΡ Cadyanda.

ΜΟΛΛΑ+ Limyr. 7.

ΜΟΛΕ+ΛΑ+ Lewisü.

Μολλέσιος, Μολλίσιος, Μοννέσιος C. I. G. n. 4224 f. 4380 k^t.

Μολλιανός C. I. G. I p. 529 n. 904.

Μονιδάβη C. I. G. III p. 1124 n. 4269 d.

Μόρνη C. I. G. III p. 1146 Add. n. 4315 b.

ΜΟΡΨΙΡ+ Sura.

ΜΨΜΡΟΦE Xanth. 4.

ΟΦΡΤΕΛΑ+ Cyaneae 1, 3.

ΟΦΕΞΤΑ Limyr. 22.

Ο+ΑΡΕΙΑ+ Antiph. 4.

Ο+ΟΒΑ: (?) Candub. 2.

ΟΓΡΙΕ Cadyanda (Üsümbü).

Οπραμόαν C. I. G. III p. 166 n. 4324.

ΟΡΑΒΕΛΛΑ+ Pinar. 2.

ΡΑΟΒΑ Cadyanda.

ΟΡΣΧΜ. Limyr. 15.

ΟΡΤΣΧ ... Limyr. 25.

ΟΡΤΤΕΙΡ Myr. 8.

Οσσύβας C. I. G. III p. 1124 n. 4269 d.

ΡΠΔΡΧΜΡ Pinar. 2.

ΡΠΙΡF. Xanth. 5.

Πάρδαρος Homer.

Πάταρος Steph. Byz.

ΓΔΔΨΨΞΤΡ Pinar. 4.

ΓΕΙΕΒΕΔΑ+ Xanth. 1.

ΓΕΙΙΕΤΕ Limyr. 1.

ΓΕΥΧΜ!+ Limyr. 18 cf. +ΠΕΥΧΜΡ.

Πισέδαρος Πιξώδαρος C. I. G. 4253. 4276.

Πίναρος Steph. Byz.

Πενινάσον C. I. G. 4315 h.

ΓΑΡΕΚΛΑ+ Limyr. 41 (?).

ΓΑΡΤΕΝΡ Limyr. 37 (— Ρ+ Candyb. 2).

{ ΓΑ....ΝΑ

{ ΓΡΙΞΨΛΑ(+) Limyr. 19. Παρμένοντος (read Παρμενόντος) Lim. 19.

Πολύμηλος Homer.

ΓΩΜΡΙΡ Limyr. 22.

ΓΩΡΕ+ΕΜΑΤΕΤΕ Limyr. 2. Candub. 3.

ΓΩΡΕ+ΕΜΑ(ΤΕ)ΤΑ+ Lewisü.

ΓΩΡΕ+ΕΜΛΕΚΡ Cyaneae 1, 3.

Πηριμάτιος C. I. G. n. 2424 f.

Ηόριατις Ηόριατιν C. I. G.
 Ηύρις Hom. Il. 16, 416.
 ΓΡΛΛΑ+ (?) Xanth.
 Ηρωτόγορος Steph. Byz.
 ΚΙΟΙΚΕΙΛΛΑΠ Ηηθιάλη. Limyr. 19.
 Σαυπιδών ΙΡΓΓΑΔΩΝΕ Xanth. W. f. 6.
 ΙΒΕΩΠΙΡ Limyr. 8.
 ΙΒΙΠΙΡ+ Pinar. 1.
 ΙΕΔΑΡΕΙΡ Limyr. 19. Σιδάριος Limyr. 19.
 ΙΑΜΟΤΑ+ Myr. 2.
 ΓΗΣΑ.. ΜΑΣ C. I. G. III p. 1116.
 Σερισαλος C. I. G. III p. 1134 n. 4300^e.
 Σίται Herod. VII 98.
 Σιρβος Steph. Byz.
 ΙΑΧΜ. ΕΛ (?) Pinar. 3.
 ΙΞΤΟΓΑ+ Myr. 4.
 Σκυταλείς
 ΙΛΛΟΤΡΡΙΕ Limyr. 5. Antiph. 5.
 ΤΑΒΟΡΣΣΑΛΕ Limyr. 6, 16.
 ΤΑΦΕΝΑΙΨΕ Telmess. 3.
 Τεδίκτα C. I. G. III n. 4315f.
 Τέρμερις Steph. Byz. 647, 7.
 ΤΑΡΣΣΕΨΑ+ § Rhodiopolis.
 ΤΞΜΟΤΑ+ (?) Pinar. 3.
 Τληπόλεμος Il. 16, 416 Pausan.
 Τλῶος Steph. Byz.
 ΤΟΦΡΔ(?)Ρ Xanth. 7.
 ΤΩ+ΛΑΨΕ Antiph. 2.
 ΤΟΡΛΛΑ+ Xanth. 6.
 ΤΡΒΒΨ. ΕΝΑ+ Limyr. 43.
 Τρεβελύσιος C. I. G. 4269d. p. 1124.
 Τροζόνδας C. I. G. 1 n. 904. III 4300^m. 4321^{bc}. 4341^c.
 4366^k. 4367^k.
 Τούβερις Steph. Byz. 647, 7 Meinek.
 ΤΨΝΛΛΟΡΡ { Fellows XIV 1. 3.
 ΤΧΓΑΕΜΔ+ (?) Limyr. 14.
 ΤΧΛΑΕΜΔ+ Limyr. 44.
 ΥΔΞΝΕΙΨΕ (?) Limyr. 20.

ΥΙΙΟΒΑΙΛΑ+ Pinar. 4 (Οσσιράσις?).
 Γαδάτον, τη C. I. G. III n. 4300^e.
 Κάνδυβος Steph. Byz.
 ΥΡΟΦΨΝΕΜΕ Limyr. 38.
 ΥΑΙΡΕΜΔ+ Telmess. 1.
 ΥΑΛΕΙΨΝΨΣΡ Limyr. 18.
 ΥΞΤΑΝΟΒΑ+ Xanth. 4.
 Κινδανύβον C. I. G. 4315^b.
 ΥΞΤΑΡ (— Ρ+) Xanth. 8. Limyr. Armutlü 41.
 Γλαῦκος Hom.
 ΥΟΔΡΑ+ΕΛΡ Kyaneae 2 (Κυδρῆλος).
 Ο^ΡΑ+ΕΛΡ Limyr. 40.
 ΥΟΜΑΤΕΛ+ Limyr. 22.
 ΥΟΡΕΙΨΝΡ (?) Candub. 1.
 Κράγος Steph. Byz.
 ΥΤΤΡΡΧΜΡ Κταράμως Cadyanda.
 ΥΥ+ΒΥΛΙΕΝΡ+ Xanth.
 Ζάνθος Steph. Byz.
 ΧΟΡΤΤΡ? Limyr. 8.
 ΧΟΡΤΤΨΕ Xanth. 4.
 Θρασύμηλος Homer.

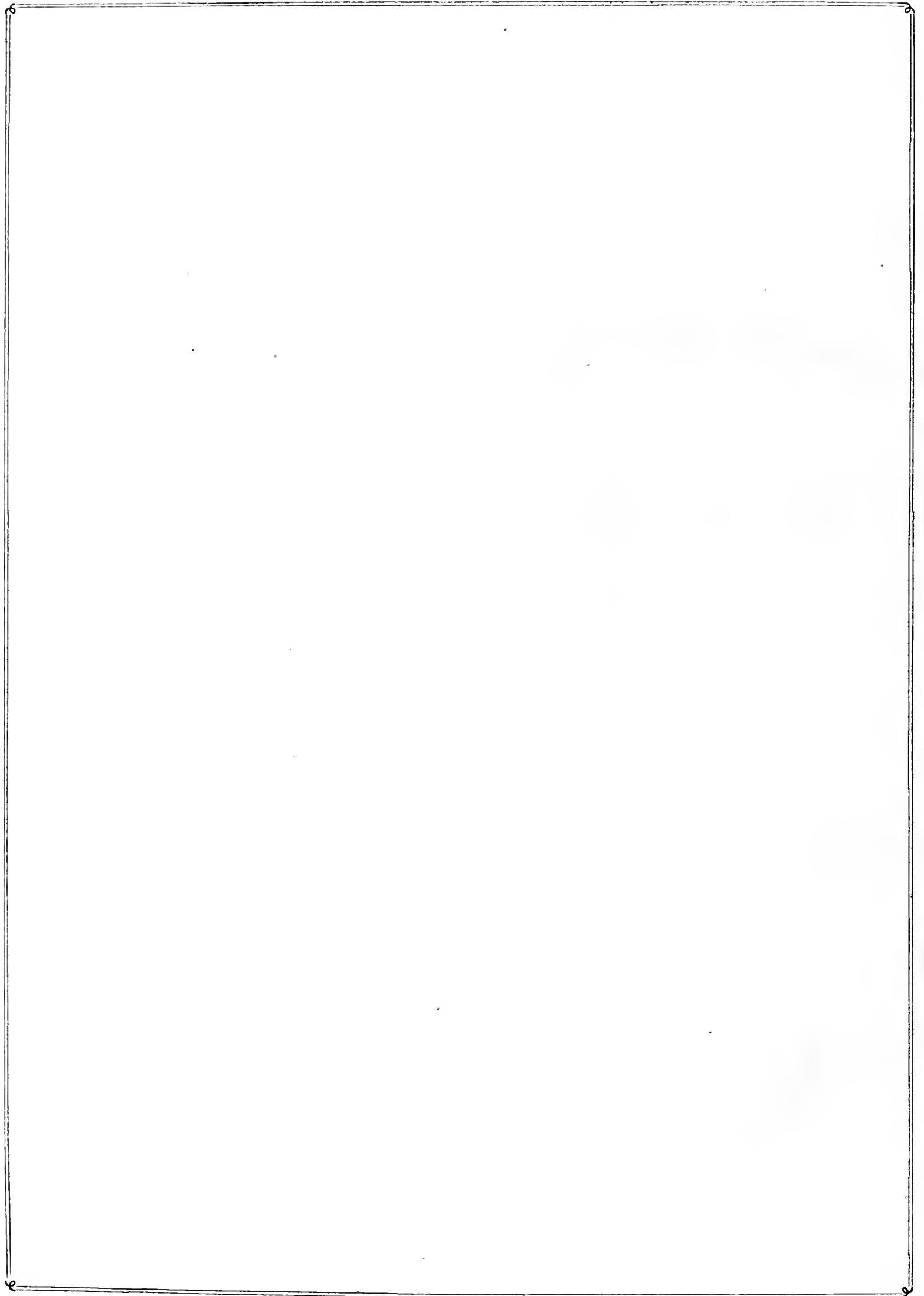
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.... ίμμασις C. I. G. III p. 1119 n. 4303 ^{e3} . ΔΡΤΕ ΤΑΔΡΟΥΕ Pinar. p. 144 Fellows. /Δ/ΞΝΞΝΡΙΑ Limyr. 44 (ΡΔΡΝΞΝΡΙΑ?). ΟΔΡΑΕΙΟΤΡΕΡ+ Telmess. 1. Υ ΓΓΞΤΡΙΡ+ Telmess. 3 (?). . ΡΞΝΟΤΑ+ Pinar. 17. Fell. . Α+ΝΟ+Α Limyr. 14 cf. 44. . ΛΕΒΑΤΕ Limyr. 18. . ΙΡΨ. Ρ+ Forbes 21, 2. .. ΝΕ:ΜΑ+ Limyr. 24. .. ΑΙΙΡ ... Ρ Tlos 2.		

**THE LIFE
OF THE LATE AUGUSTUS SCHOENBORN.**

BY

HIS BROTHER CHARLES SCHOENBORN

PROFESSOR IN BRESLAU.



Julius August Schönborn^{*)} wurde am 8. November des Jahres 1801 in Meseritz im Grossherzogthum Posen geboren. Vorgebildet zuerst durch seinen Vater, den Oberprediger Joh. Martin Schönborn daselbst, später durch Manso auf dem Magdalengymnasium in Breslau, bezog er 1821 die schleisische Hochschule, und übernahm nach Absolvirung seines academischen Trienniums und einem vorübergehenden Aufenthalt in Berlin, wo er vornehmlich Carl Ritter's Vorlesungen hörte, im Herbst 1825 eine Lehrstelle an dem königlichen Gymnasium in Posen. Ueber seine Lehrerfolge an dieser Anstalt zu sprechen, ist nicht dieses Ortes. Herr Dr. Kock, Gymnasialdirector in Berlin, sein begabtester Schüler und einige Jahre sein Amtsgenosse, hat dem treuen Führer seiner Jugend dankbar die „epistola ad J. Fr. Martinum professorem Posnaniensem qua continetur memoria J. A. Schoenborni Stolp. 1858“ gewidmet. Ebenso wenig haben wir Veranlassung, hier auf die Grundsätze einzugehen, nach denen seine in den Jahren 1835, 1841, 1848 erschienenen und oft aufgelegten drei lateinischen Lesebücher gearbeitet sind. Wohl aber verdient hervorgehoben zu werden, dass der ihm auch übertragene Unterricht in der Geographie von grösstem Einflusse für sein späteres Leben wurde. Die durch die Leetüre vieler Reisebeschreibungen in seiner Jugend geährte Reiselust wurde durch diesen Unterricht neu erregt und auf bestimmte, mit seinen andern Studien in Verbindung stehende Ziele hingelenkt. Zuerst sprach er im März 1838 den Wunsch aus, Griechenland und den Orient zu bereisen, und schon im Mai desselben Jahres gestand er: ganz besonders käme es ihm auf Klein-Asien an, nur beklagte er den Mangel an Karten mit einigermassen genauen Terrainzeichnungen des inneren Landes.

Seitdem verfolgte er, soweit sein Amt dies nur gestattete, diesen Plan mit der ganzen Festigkeit seines Charakters. Er studirte, da er die Wichtigkeit der an jene Gegenden sich knüpfenden ethnographischen Fragen früh in's Auge fasste, Homer, die Tragiker, die alten Geographen, die Historiker, die Byzantiner, soweit sie Aufschluss verhiessen, wie die

Reisen der letzten drei Jahrhunderte. Im November 1840 schrieb er: „zu meiner orientalischen Reise suche ich noch „immer Bücher und Gesellschaft. — Bücher geben wenig Auss-beute. Lykien und Pisidien verschwinden mit Ammianus Marcellinus bis auf einige wenige Küstenpunkte so ziemlich „ganz aus der menschlichen Erinnerung. Die Byzantiner „wissen eigentlich exclus. zwei Städte gar nichts davon, und „da scheint Hülfe nur im Lande selbst gesucht werden zu müssen. Vor allen Dingen müsste man es aber nicht so „anfangen, wie die bisherigen Reisenden, deren Berichte „öfters das summum von Naivetät erreichen.“ Er wünscht wenigstens fünf bis sechs, womöglich zehn Reisegesellschafter, aber Haupthedingung sei, nicht schnell zu reisen.

Natürliche fanden sich Reisegesellschafter mit solchen Absichten nicht. Um so mehr suchte er sich selbst für die Strapazen vorzubereiten und abzuhärten, welche bei seinen Zweken unvermeidlich waren. Er hatte wenige leibliche Bedürfnisse, aber auch sie suchte er noch zu vermindern. Jahrelang schlief er auf einer Decke, die er abendlich auf der Diele ausbreitete. Er war entschlossen, den Hauptzweck seiner Reise, wenn es sein müsste, ganz allein zu verfolgen. Daher verwandte er vielen Eifer auf das Erlernen des Türkischen und des Neugriechischen. In beiden Sprachen konnte er sich mit Sicherheit mit Jedermann verständigen. Das Arabische, Englische, Französische, Italiänische und Dänische stand ihm ausserdem zu Gebote.

Im März 1841 glaubte er mit den Vorbereitungen zur Reise im Wesentlichen fertig zu sein. Er legte den vorgesetzten Behörden seinen Plan vor, Pisidien, Pamphylien und Lykien streng geographisch zu erforschen, sprach sich darüber aus, wie dabei zu verfahren und was muthmasslich zu finden sei. Dazu erbat er sich einen Urlaub vom 1. August 1841 bis Ende März 1842, den Vorschuss seines Gehalts, und bei seiner grossen Bescheidenheit eine so mässige Reiseunterstützung, dass der grosse Geograph Ritter, als er die Bitte bevorwortete, das Vierfache derselben vorschlug, und die Behörde sie, als sie den Urlaub gewährte, wenigstens verdop-

^{*)} We give this biography in compliance with the wish of the author in German, that none of its originality may be lost. [M. S.]

pelte. Dabei verkannte er die Kostbarkeit der Reise nicht, aber er zog es vor, lieber selbst noch eine Summe aufzunehmen.

Mittlerweile war die interessante zweite Reise von Fellows erschienen, und hatte eine solche Fülle der merkwürdigsten Entdeckungen gebracht, dass in Berlin vielfach die Vermuthung geäussert wurde, Lykien wenigstens sei so durchforscht, dass wenig Neues zu erwarten sei. Mein Bruder war aber auch in dieser Hinsicht der wohl begründeten Ueberzeugung, dass zu einer reichen Nachlese die sicherste Hoffnung vorhanden sei. Uebrigens nahmen die Herren Minister Eichhorn, Oberpräsident Flottwell, Professor Ritter, Professor Böckh, und unter den Lebenden die Herren Generaldirektor der Königlichen Museen von Olfers, Geheime Oberregierungsrath Dr. Pinder, Dr. Parthey den lebhaftesten Antheil an dem, wie es schien, gefährvollen Unternehmen, wenn auch die Briefe meines Bruders auch in dieser Hinsicht voll der besten Hoffnungen waren.

Die Reise wurde in Gesellschaft des Herrn Director Dr. Löw, der damals der Amtsgenosse meines Bruders war, Ende Juli angetreten über Berlin, Dresden, Prag nach Wien, wo noch mancherlei Reisebedürfnisse zu ergänzen waren, so dass, nachdem sich Herr Professor Dr. Kiepert angeschlossen hatte, die Fahrt auf der Donau erst am 14. August beginnen konnte. Sie war damals viel langsamer als jetzt, es gab zu dem hergebrachten Aufenthalt auch noch zufülligen, und so kamen die Reisenden erst am 27. August über Küstendye in Constantinopel an. Erst am 10. September waren die nur im Orient selbst zu treffenden Vorbereitungen zu der weiteren Reise beendet, welche sie binnen zwanzig Tagen nach Brussa, dem Olymp und queer durch das Land nach Smyrna führte. Während Professor Kiepert von hier aus die Westküste Klein-Asiens und ihrer Landschaften untersuchte, wendeten sich die beiden andern nach Lydien, Phrygien, Karien, Lykien, Pamphylien, Pisidien, Kilikien, trennten sich aber auch auf der ersten Tour schon auf 14 Tage von einander, um grössere Strecken untersuchen zu können. Während Professor Löw neben den geographischen Zwecken besonders naturhistorische verfolgte, kam es meinem Bruder vor allem darauf an, die Lage der vielen Gebirgszüge in dem südwestlichen Theile von Klein-Asien, den Lauf der Flüsse, die Lage und die Ruinen der alten Städte, deren die alten Geschichtsschreiber gedenken, die alten Heerstrassen, zu ermitteln, und so viele Inschriften als möglich abzuschreiben oder Abklatsche von ihnen in einer dazu geeigneten Papiermasse zu nehmen. Was die Karten bis dahin darbieten, war völlig unzuverlässig, häufig offenbar falsch. Diese Zwecke konnten bei dem Verfolgen der jetzigen Handelsstrassen oder der hefteten Wege nicht erreicht werden. Es war nothwendig, viele der hohen Gebirge zu ersteigen, die Flussläufe oft viele Meilen weit zu verfolgen, mochte dies auch bei so reissenden Bergströmen, die in engen, sehr tief eingeschnittenen, ganz unwegsamen Felsenthälern dahinrauschen, nicht selten auch ganz verschwinden, um an einer andern Stelle wieder hervorzubrechen, noch so beschwerlich, ja oft gefährlich sein. Kreuz- und Queerzüge konnten dabei nicht nur nicht vermieden werden, sondern waren oft unentbehrlich. Mein Bruder

engagierte daher auf kürzere oder längere Touren einen Einheimischen, anfangs einen Griechen, später lieber einen Türk, kaufte für sich und seinen Begleiter zwei, zuweilen drei Pferde, belud sie mit dem nötigsten Gepäck, und durchzog nun das Land nach allen Richtungen. Auf ein nächtliches Unterkommen war in dem spärlich bewohnten Lande nicht immer zu rechnen. Manchmal wurde es auch geradezu verweigert. In den wärmeren Jahreszeiten waren die Dörfer der südlichen Gegenden menschenleer, weil die Viehzucht treibenden Einwohner mit ihren Heerden auf die Jailas (die Almen im Gebirge) gezogen waren, die im Winter fast unbewohnt sind. Sehr oft mussten die Reisenden froh sein, eine verlassene Hütte zu finden und in ihr die Nacht hinzubringen. Gelang auch dies nicht, so blieb nichts übrig, als unter freiem Himmel zu campiren. Dies war im Spätherbst, als die 8000—9000 Fuss hohen Berge sich bis tief herunter mit Schnee bedeckten, oder bei ungünstigem Wetter, schwer zu ertragen. Manchen Tag begegnete er auch nicht einem Menschen. So zog er wiederholt Wochenlang in den Berglandschaften umher, und musste sich natürlich mit der kärglichsten und schlechtesten Nahrung begnügen, bis er dann wieder an die Küste zurückkehren konnte. Aber die Beschwerden steigerten sich im Januar und Februar 1842 durch Kälte und Schneestürme; noch im April, ja im Mai 1842 mussten Schneefelder passirt, Schneebahnen hinabgeglitten, Steilwände der gefährlichsten Art hinab und hinauf gestiegen werden, während Fieberanfälle den Körper täglich mehr schwächten. Ohne den türkischen Begleiter, der, aus jener Gegend gebürtig, Weg und Steg kannte, wären diese Untersuchungen gar nicht möglich gewesen, aber auch nicht ohne die Begeisterung, den Muth, die Willenskraft und die Standhaftigkeit meines Bruders.

So viel schien nothwendig, um die Wahl der folgenden Touren begreiflich zu machen. Am 8. October verliessen Professer Dr. Löw und mein Bruder Smyrna, und gingen über Tireh, Tokhoi, Balambo, den hohen Messaghis nach Nosli-Bazar im Mäanderthale, und nach Denisly. Hier trennten sich die beiden Reisenden für einige Zeit. Mein Bruder schlug den Weg über den Pass des Chonos-Dagh nach den Ebenen von Davas und Karajukbazar ein, um von dort den Lauf des Dollomantschai bis ans Mittelmeer nach Keughez zu verfolgen. Die Bewohner des Flussthales wollten noch keinen europäischen Reisenden gesehen haben. Ueber Dalian, Dolloman (Kaunos), das Gebirge, Makri, Kadyanda, in das Xanthus-Thal, über die Hauptkette des Taurus, das Pirnas-Thal, nach Tefenü, wo sich die beiden Freunde verabredeter Massen trafen. Gemeinsam reisten sie nach Estinas, verfolgten den dortigen Flusslauf bis zu seinem Verschwinden, und kamen am 4. November über Pajamadsch und einen Pass des Taurus nach Adalia, wo sie sich auf längere Zeit trennten. Der Lauf des Kestros und Eurymedon und ihrer Nebenflüsse in Pamphylien und Pisidien war völlig unbekannt. Mein Bruder beschloss, da die bei der vorgerückten Jahreszeit zu besorgenden Herbstregen noch nicht begonnen hatten, das für einen Einzelnen grosse Unternehmen zu wagen, und verwendete darauf die Zeit vom 7. November bis 4. December. Er ging erst längs des Kestros, soviel dies möglich war, bis zu seinen

Quellflüssen und von da zum Eghirdir-See, um die Frage wegen seines Abflusses zu lösen, von da durch die Gebürge nach Banulo und den gewaltigen, in der Nähe liegenden Ruinen, und suchte von dort den Eurymedon auf, dem er nun, soviel es möglich war, folgte. Obwohl erkrankt, bot er noch an einem Spätnachmittage alle Kräfte auf, um den hohen Pass des Totabeli zu übersteigen. Glücklicher Weise gelang es. Am folgenden Morgen schneite es selbst in den Thälern stark, der Pass war ungangbar geworden. Ueber Kesme und die in der Nähe liegenden Ruinen von kolossalen Steinen folgte er dem Laufe des Eurymedon bis zur Ebene, und kehrte nach Adalia zurück.

Nun trat (im December) auch in den südlichen Gegenden das schlechte Winterwetter ein und beeinträchtigte sehr die Reise. Sie ging über die alte Gräber-Strasse von Olbia nach Almalü in Lykien, an den Avelan-See und über Arykanda nach dem Hafen von Phinica, von da nach Myra, wo sich der Reisende einige Ruhetage zur Erholung von den übermässigen Strapazen gönnen, Andiphilo, Castellorizo, Bunarbaschi nach Xanthus. Dort traf er mit dem berühmten Reisenden Fellows zusammen, der eben in grosser Gesellschaft angekommen war, um so viele Kunstdenkmäler als möglich nach England bringen zu lassen. Nach Copirung von einer Anzahl lykischer Inschriften wurde die Reise durch das Cragus-Gebirge über Sidyma, Minara, Makri nach Rhodos fortgesetzt, wo er mit seinen Reisegefährten in den ersten Tagen des Januar zusammentraf und einige Wochen blieb, da die gerade in dem Winter sehr spät, aber auch sehr stark eingetretenen täglichen Regengüsse eine Reise auf dem Festlande Klein-Asiens mit geographischen und antiquarischen Zwecken ganz unmöglich machten.

Bei der Einsendung des Berichtes über die ersten Touren an das Ministerium der geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten hatte mein Bruder darauf hingewiesen, wie viel in jenen Gegenden zu durchforschen bliebe, und um längeren Urlaub und um die Mittel zu weiteren Reisen gebeten. Bei der damaligen Mangelhaftigkeit der Postverbindungen verzögerte sich die Ankunft der Antwort; es musste also darauf Bedacht genommen werden, nöthigenfalls das Anfang März von Smyrna abgehende Dampfboot zur Rückkehr zu benutzen. Mein Bruder setzte daher am 7. Februar in einer Fischerbarke von Rhodos nach Makri über, kam aber dort erst am 11. in den Wiederbesitz seiner Pferde, und konnte daher erst am 12. die weitere Reise antreten. Sie ging über Tlos, Xanthus, Furnas nach Almalü, und gab willkommenen Aufschluss über einige Flussläufe. Von dort wurde der Weg nach Gühlüssar, Chorsum (Bubon), Kisilhüssar, der Ebene von Davas, Ephesus, Tschilli und Smyrna eingeschlagen. Schneewetter und andere Zufälligkeiten machten diesen Theil der Reise weniger erfolgreich, als zu erwarten war.

In Smyrna fand sich die Verlängerung des Urlaubs um 5 Monate und bestimmte Aufträge für die weitere Reise vor, die am 10. März wieder angetreten wurde, zunächst über Kulah, Hierapolis, Karajukovassi, das Pirnasthal nach Dirmil, von da durch die Kibyratis, Milyas und die Küstenebene nach Adalia mit Untersuchung des Laufes des Duden. Darauf wurden die Gebirge an der Ostküste Lykiens, der Süden dieses Landes,

das Xanthusthal bis nach der Hochebene von Almalü durchwandert und die vielen Ruinenstätten besucht. Die nächste Tour galt den Hochebenen der Kibyratis und Milyas, den alten Städten Oenoanda, Balbura, Olbasa, Kremna, Sagalassos. Es schloss sich daran im Mai eine Reise durch die Pisidischen Gebirge gegen Osten nach den Quellen des Kestros, dem Eurymedon, dem Dipoirasdag, die Auflösung der Ruinen von Selge. Der Engländer Daniell kam einen Monat später zu ihnen; zwar erlag er bald darauf dem Klima in Adalia, aber seine Beschreibung publicirten seine Freude Spratt und Forbes, und so gilt er als der erste Entdecker. Die nächste Untersuchung galt dem oberen Lauf des Duden, den Ruinen von Termessos, die an Umfang alle anderen in diesem Theile Klein-Asiens übertreffen, und vor vielen wohl erhalten sind. Xanthus wurde nochmals besucht, um noch Abdrücke von Inschriften bei fast unerträglicher Hitze zu nehmen. Nach einem kurzen Abstecher nach Rhodos wurde die Rückreise von Makri nach Smyrna in den letzten Tagen des Juni benutzt, um die Nebenflüsse des Dollomantschai und ihren Lauf zu ermitteln, und die Ruinen von Bubon und Kibyra zu untersuchen. Die Hitze war so übermässig geworden, dass selbst die Eingeborenen die weitere Theilnahme an der Reise verweigerten.

Im August kam mein Bruder wieder in Losen an, dankbar und sehr erfreut über das verlebte interessante Jahr, aber auch darüber, dass er die grosse Mühseligkeiten der Reise scheinbar ohne grösseren Schaden für seine Gesundheit überstanden hatte. Zwar brachte er das Fieber mit, indessen wichen es den ärztlichen Mitteln bald, freilich nicht ohne für die ersten Monate eine grosse Anfälligkeit zurückzulassen, die ihn oft niederdrückte, weil sie seine Thätigkeit hinderte. Mehrmals stellten sich auch heftige Rückfälle ein. Der Kasten mit den Abdrücken der Inschriften war nach langem Warten endlich angekommen, und wenn auch manches beschädigt war, so war doch das meiste erhalten, aber der schönste Theil der in Klein-Asien gesammelten antiken Münzen, einige hundert an der Zahl, darunter viele von Selge und von Termessos war nebst anderen aus dem Kasten auf dem Wege von Rhodos her entwendet. Die besseren der übrigen mitgebrachten Münzen gingen in den Besitz der Königlichen Sammlung in Berlin über; die bis dahin unbekannten sind in Pinder's und Friedländer's Beiträgen zur älteren Münzkunde Band 1 Heft 1 u. 2. Berlin 1851 beschrieben und zum Theil abgebildet. Die Heransgeber bezeichnen ihre Sammlung als ein namhaftes Verdienst.

Die vielen gesammelten griechischen Inschriften überliess er sehr bereitwillig zur Herausgabe in dem *corpus inscriptionum Graecarum*, wo sie Vol. III. fol. P. XXIV. p. 177 — 196 abgedruckt sind. Darunter sind allein aus Termessos 23, aus Sagalassos 12, aus Kibyra 5, aus Balbura 6, von denen manche einen Umfang von 20 und selbst bis 80 und mehr Zeilen haben. Ritter röhmt in seiner Erdkunde von Asien Band IX Klein-Asien Th. II. S. 739 den „Werth dieser literarischen höchst mühsam und mit grosser Kritik eingesammelten Schätze, welche mit der grössten Anspruchslosigkeit und Selbstverleugnung Anderen überlassen wurden“, und wie viel sie zur Bestätigung der grossen Zahl seiner neuen Entdeckungen von „so vielen bisher unbekanntesten in den schwer zugänglichsten

„Wildnissen gelegenen, gänzlich von Europäera noch unbesuchten Ortschäften“ beitragen.

In den ersten Monaten des Jahres 1843 ging er an das Abschreiben oder richtiger an das Nachmalen der lykischen Inschriften, und kam damit so weit, dass er sich nach einem Verleger umsah. Es war aber Niemand bereit, die Kosten wegen der Facsimile zu übernehmen. Mit der Ausarbeitung der Reisebeschreibung, zu deren Abfassung ich ihn sehr ermunterte, wurde ein Anfang gemacht; aber so ausführlich die Tagebücher geführt waren, so schritt die Arbeit bei der Menge der amtlichen Geschäfte sehr langsam vorwärts. Die Nothwendigkeit, die wissenschaftliche Beilage für das nächste Programm des Gymnasiums zu schreiben, veranlasste ihn zu der Abhandlung: „über einige Flüsse Lyciens und Pamphyliens nach Mittheilungen des Professor Dr. Löw und nach eigenen Notizen. Posen 1843“, worin er wenigstens über einen Theil seiner wichtigen Entdeckungen in bescheidenster Weise Auskunft gab.

In Berlin fand er bei den Herren v. Olfers, Ritter, v. Humboldt und anderen eine sehr freundliche Aufnahme, er erhielt den Titel als Professor, er wurde von den Majestäten in einer Audienz empfangen, und der König zeigte ein sehr lebhafte Interesse für die grossartigen Ruinen der griechischen Städte in Klein-Asien, dass er die Absicht aussprach, meinen Bruder nochmals in jene Gegenden zu senden; doch solle der Plan, bis seiner Ausführung näher getreten werden könne, geheim gehalten werden. Die geographischen Resultate der bisherigen Untersuchungen unternahm Herr Professor Dr. Kiepert in neuen Karten von Klein-Asien und namentlich von seiner Südhälfte zu verwerthen. Mein Bruder war gern bereit, was er nur konnte, zum Gelingen der Karten beizutragen, aber die Abfassung der Reisebeschreibung wurde ihm mit jedem Tage schwerer. Zu in's Einzelne gehenden Schilderungen war, wie er schrieb, schon zu lange Zeit vergangen, es fehlte ihm oft für Einzelnes, was noch lebhaft vor seinen Augen stand, das rechte Wort. Dazu kam, dass ihn die Tragiker und Aristophanes von neuem in Beschlag genommen hatten. Er hatte sich immer für die bauliche Einrichtung der alten Theater interessirt. Seine Anschauungen waren durch die vielen Theatertypen, wenn auch nur aus römischer Zeit, welche er in Klein-Asien gesehen und oft mit Rücksicht auf Vitruv und Pollux genau untersucht hatte, sehr bereichert worden. Er las jetzt die griechischen Dramatiker auch mit Rücksicht auf ihre Darstellbarkeit, und schrieb im November 1844: „ich kann mit der Reisebeschreibung nicht fertig werden, Aristophanes hält mich fest.“

Endlich im April 1845 meldete er, die Zusammenstellung der Reisenotizen, so drückte er sich aus, sei ziemlich beendet, und ihr Erscheinen in dem geographischen Comptoir in Weimar sei sicher. Er unterwarf daher im Laufe des Sommers sie und die lykischen Inschriften, die mit ihnen herauskommen würden, einer erneuten Durchsicht. Im Januar 1846 sollte mit dem Drucke begonnen werden, zu Ostern das Ganze erscheinen; es kam ein neuer Aufschub, für Michaelis wurde der erste Band gewiss versprochen. Zuletzt musste er sich darein ergeben, dass der Druck ganz unterblieb, an den natürlich in den unruhigen Jahren 1848 und 1849 nicht mehr zu denken war.

Im Sommer 1846 wendete er sich, nachdem er die Lektüre der Tragiker beendet hatte, wieder dem Homer zu, zunächst wohl in sprachlicher Hinsicht, er gedachte über die Metaphern des Dichters zu schreiben. Aber die homerischen Göttersagen führten ihn wieder nach Karien und Lykien zurück. Er begann eine Untersuchung über das Verhältniss der Karer und Lykier und die in ihrem Lande wurzelnden Göttersagen, und schrieb am 17. Februar 1849: „Carien kennt man bis auf wenige Fleckchen gar nicht. Da möchte ich und muss ich noch hin, und wäre es nur auf vier Wochen. Mehr ist für eine allgemeine Uebersicht nicht nöthig“. Darauf kommt er auf die Schwierigkeiten bei der Entzifferung der Lykischen Inschriften zu sprechen und auf die der Aufklärung noch sehr bedürfenden Verhältnisse der alten Bühne. Die Ausarbeitung der für das Programm des Gymnasiums bestimmten Abhandlung: „Beiträge zur Geographie Kleinasiens. Posen 1849“ machte die Erinnerung an die erste Reise wieder viel lebhafter. Auch hoffte er von den Anstrengungen einer zweiten Reise Erleichterung grosser körperlicher Unbehaglichkeit, welche er sich wohl durch eine über grosse Menge von öffentlichen Lehrstunden und von Privatstunden zugezogen oder doch gewiss vermehrt hatte.

Im März 1850 theilte er mir schon einen vollständigen Reiseplan mit, und als Professor Ritter im Sommer ihm die Bearbeitung der von ihm gesehenen Gegenden für sein grosses geographisches Werk anbot, so legte ihm auch diese ehrenvolle Aufforderung nur den Wunsch näher, wenn auch nur auf acht Wochen in jene Gegenden zurückkehren zu können; Hochkarien und die westliche Tracheotis seien gar zu unbekannt. Er war mit den oben genannten englischen Reisenden und mit dem Architecten Falkener in einiger Verbindung geblieben; der letztere that Schritte, um womöglich an der Reise Theil zu nehmen. Lieutenant Spratt war jedenfalls im Sommer 1851 mit seinem Schiffe im Mittelmeere, und verhiess einen Besuch an der Kleinasiatischen Küste. Unter solchen Aussichten bat mein Bruder im Frühjahr 1851 um einen Urlaub von $2\frac{1}{2}$ bis 4 Monaten und um eine Beihilfe zur Reise. Könne er nur zwei Monat abwesend sein, so wollte er nur Karien durchforschen und einzelne Punkte in Lykien und der Kibyrratis aufsuchen; bei längerem Aufenthalte gedachte er bis Cap Anemur und in die Tracheotis zu gehen. Die Herren von Olfers, A. v. Humboldt und Ritter bevorworteten seine Bitte, und bewirkten nicht nur Urlaub für die vier letzten Monate des Jahres, sondern auch, dass die gewünschte Reiseunterstützung etwas reichlicher bestimmt wurde, als er selbst beantragt hatte.

Die Hoffnung, in dem Engländer Falkener, auf dessen Anforderung der Aufsatz on the true Situation of Cragus, Anticragus and the Massicytus Mounts of Asia Minor (Museum of classical Antiquity. London 1852. Vol. II. P. II. p. 161—168) ausgearbeitet war, den willkommensten Reisegefährten zu finden, zerschlug sich. So blieb also nichts übrig, als mit Benutzung der früheren Erfahrungen sich zu einer der ersten ganz ähnlichen Reiseweise zu rüsten. Die Schwierigkeit, von einer merkwürdigen Gegend oder einer interessanten Baulichkeit durch eine Beschreibung eine Anschauung zu bewirken, veranlasste meinen Bruder, das Photographiren zu erlernen und

fleissig zu üben, und einen einfachen Apparat mitzunehmen. Dazu gehörte nun freilich auch ein Zelt, und dies vermehrte das Gepäck, und nöthigte ausser dem mit der Abwartung der Pferde beschäftigten Diener einen zweiten, natürlich beide erst im Orient, zu engagiren. Er schiffte sich am 28. August in Triest ein und kam am 4. September in Smyrna an. Die Unsicherheit war in der nächsten Umgebung der Stadt allerdings so gross, dass es für ganz unmöglich erklärt werden musste, von hier aus eine Reise durch das Land zu unternehmen. Mein Bruder blieb daher und auch mit Rücksicht auf den nächsten Zweck einer Tour durch Kilikien nach Isaurien und Pisidien dem vor der Abreise gefassten Entschluss treu, und ging über Rhodos und Cypern nach Kelenderi in Kilikien, von wo er nach einem Abstecher nach dem Cap Anamur am 18. September nach dem kilisch-isaurischen Gebirgslande durch Landschaften aufbrach, die bis dahin gänzlich unbekannt vor ihm von keinem Europäer durchforscht waren. Er nahm seinen Weg nach Ermenek über den kilischen Taurus nach Siris Maaden, Arwan und den Soghla Gjöl in Isaurien zum Tinas-Dagh und nach Sidi-Scheher, von da nach Kirlü, Marla, Kraugunda, Sülwes, Fürsin, trat bei Arablar wieder in die pamphylike Sumpfebene der Küste, und erreichte am 4. October Balkezü am Erymedon und die Ruinen von Aspendos, und von da in den nächsten Tagen Adalia. Leider schwächte schon am 3. Reisetage ein sehr heftiger Fieberanfall ihn so sehr, dass er sich acht Tage lang auf das Pferd heben lassen musste. Dies erschwert die Reise ungemein und hinderte die Untersuchung der Gegenden wesentlich. In der Gegend von Marla traten sehr unerwartet schon Regen und anhaltende Stürme ein. Aus Adalia schrieb er: „acht Tage lang gab es auch nicht ein Körnchen Salz. „Die Aepfel und Birnen habe ich zwei Stunden lang gekocht, und die Stücke blieben, wie ich sie in den Topf gethan. Ich trank dann wenigstens das Wasser. Welche Wonne war es, hier wieder etwas zu essen, was wie Brod schmeckte!“

Aber schlimmer als die Sorgen um eine angemessene Nahrung waren die um seine persönliche Sicherheit. In der Nähe von Makri war ein englischer Reisender ermordet worden, in Karien waren Raubbanden von mehreren Hunderten, und die türkischen Behörden erklärten sich völlig ausser Stande, Abhülfe zu treffen. Der Pascha in Adalia weigerte sich, Bedeckung nach Lykien mitzugeben, da sie völlig nutzlos sei, und suchte in jeder Weise von der Weiterreise abzuhalten. Mein Bruder brachte die nächsten Wochen in Pamphylien, Lykien und Karien zu, untersuchte einzelne der früher gesehenen Gegenden und die Ruinenstätten, namentlich auch das Theater zu Aspendos; aber es fand sich zu dem erwarteten manches unerwartete Ungemach. Der ungewöhnlich heisse Sommer hatte die Quellen ausgetrocknet, es musste für die Pferde das Wasser manchmal stundenweit mit den grössten Kosten herbeigeschafft werden. Das Wasser zu photographischen Aufnahmen war nicht selten nicht zu erlangen. Auch die Verbindung mit Europa war sehr unregelmässig. Ihn erreichten unsere Briefe nicht, und wir waren seit Ende October ohne alle Nachrichten.

Endlich traf er am 21. December 1851 wieder in Posen ein, zwar rheumatisch-siebrig, aber von dem heftigen Anfall

in Asien doch, wie es schien, im Wesentlichen genesen. Was er an antiken Münzen und kleinen Alterthümern mitgebracht hatte, das ging in den Besitz der Königlichen Museen über. Aus den negativen photographischen Bildern, die er aufgenommen hatte, suchte er positive herzustellen, was in Folge der ungünstigen Umstände bei der Aufnahme oft nur mangelfhaft gelang. Schon im Mai 1852 hatte er eine ausführliche Abhandlung über das Theater in Aspendos beendet, ein Aufsatz über Vitruv's Construction des griechischen Theaters wurde in der Zeitschrift für Alterthumswissenschaft gedruckt, 1853 Nr. 40 und 41. Die Sammlung der Lykischen Inschriften wurde vervollständigt. Auch die Untersuchungen über die Aufführung der uns erhaltenen Dramen der Alten und die Homerischen Götter wurden wieder aufgenommen. Im Winter 1853 — 1854 erschien: Ueber das Wesen Apollon's und die Verbreitung seines Dienstes, ein Versuch von A. Schönborn. Berlin bei Mittler.

Diese litterarische Thätigkeit ging neben der angestrengtesten Amtarbeit her, zu der bald noch ein vielstündiger Unterricht seines einzigen Kindes, eines lebhaften Mädchens, kam. Sein Befinden war im Sommer 1852 sehr wechselnd gewesen, das Bad in Altwasser, welches er auf den Rath der Aerzte gebraucht, hatte ihn wenig oder gar nicht gekräftigt. Im Herbst stellte sich ein Wechselfieber ein. Der Sommer 1853 war leidlich, aber schon im Herbst konnte er sich nicht verheimlichen, dass er an einer beginnenden Herzerweiterung litt, einer Folge der ertragenen Mühseligkeiten, wie die Aerzte aussprachen.

In ähnlicher Weise ging der Sommer 1855 hin. Die von Spratt von Neuem abgeschriebenen lykischen Inschriften und das Hinzukommen neuer veranlassten ihn, das Ganze nochmals durchzuarbeiten und seine Indices zu vervollständigen. Die Untersuchungen über die Scene der griechischen Theater mit Rücksicht auf die erhaltenen Dramen wurden im Laufe des Jahres 1856 trotz mehrfacher ernster Erkrankungen im Wesentlichen zu Ende geführt. Ende April 1857 stellten sich zuerst so schwere Anfälle von Asthma ein, dass mein Bruder alsbald seinen Tod erwartete.

Ende Juni kehrten die asthmatischen Anfälle wieder, und zu ihnen kamen, als er nach der Bestimmung der Aerzte um der Gebirgsluft willen nach dem Bade Altwasser bei Waldenburg gereist war, alle die traurigen Symptome, welche den Ausgang der Herzbeutelwassersucht so schrecklich zu machen pflegen. Mein Bruder gab sich keinen Täuschungen hin; er fühlte, es könne sich nur noch um Wochen handeln. Von der Beschreibung seiner zweiten Reise hatte er nur die ersten Wochen ausgearbeitet. Er fühlte sich ausser Stande, beide Reisen so zu behandeln, dass sie auch andere Leser als Geographen fesselten, wünschte auch, dass die von ihm gemachte Zusammenstellung von einem gründlichen Kenner der türkischen Sprache möglicht revidirt werden. Er hatte sie daher an Professor Ritter zu freiester und unbeschränktester Benutzung übersendet. Einige Stunden vor dem letzten asthmatischen Anfall, der Lungenlähmung zur Folge hatte und am 1. September 1857 seinen Tod herbeiführte, kam ein Schreiben von Ritter an, worin er seinen Dank in herzlichster Weise und zugleich die grösste Anerkennung für das, was mein Bruder erstrebt und

geleistet hatte, aussprach. Mit freudestrahlendem Blick reichte er diese ihm im Tode werdende Anerkennung von competenter Seite meinem jüngeren Bruder und mir, die an seinem Schmerzenslager standen. Seinem Wunsche gemäss haben wir ihn am 3. September in früher Morgenstunde auf dem von einem Kranze schöner Berge umgebenen Kirchhofe von Waldenburg still begraben, wie er still gelebt und still gewirkt hatte.

Das Buch über die Skene der Hellenen fand sich druckfertig vor. Ich habe es 1858 bei Hirzel in Leipzig herausgegeben.

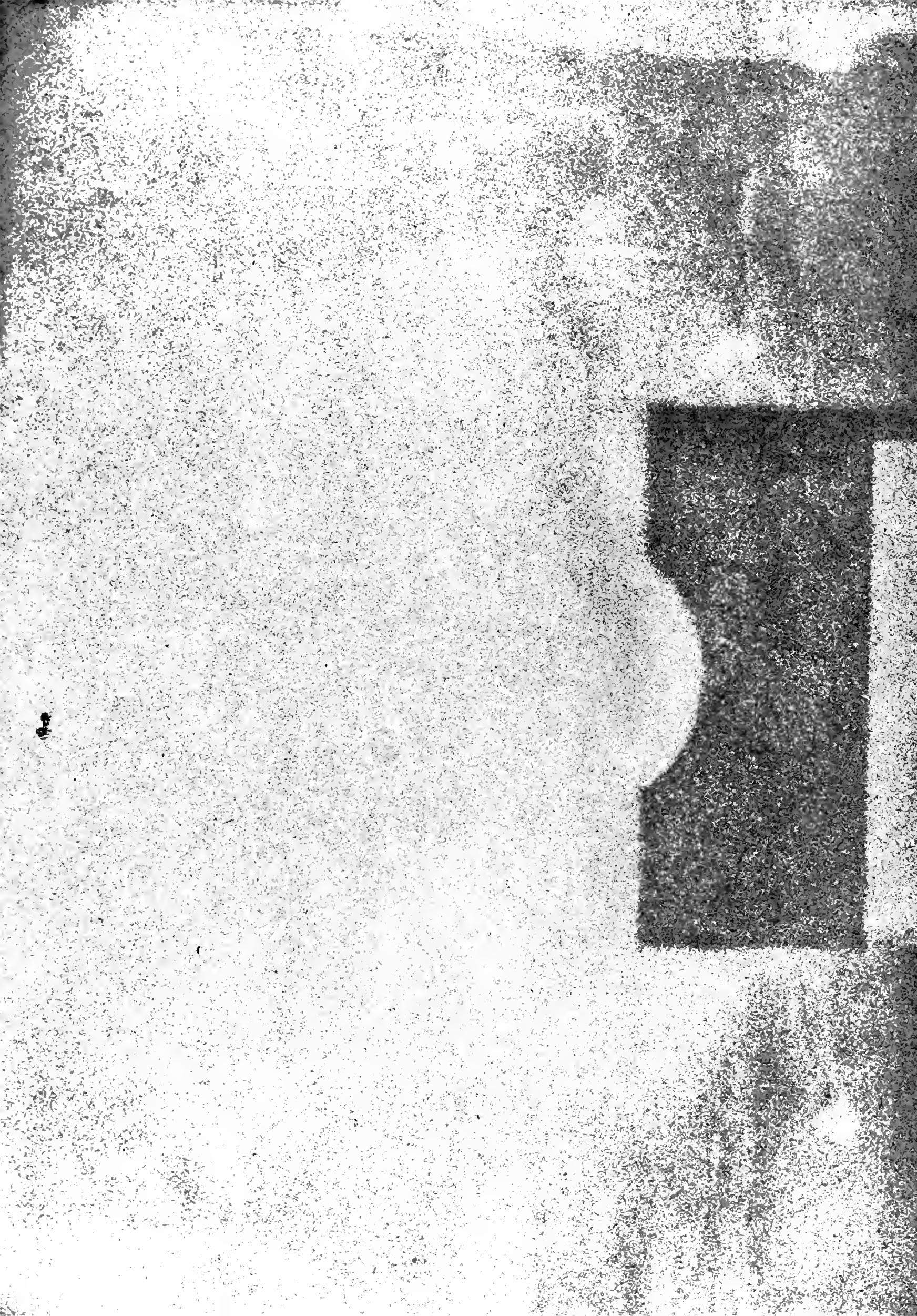
Carl Ritter hat in dem mehrfach erwähnten Bande seines Werkes die Darstellung von Kilikien, Pamphylien, Pisidien, Isaurien, dem westlichen Lykien an vielen Stellen wesentlich auf die Reisebeschreibung meines Bruders gegründet, und dabei oft seiner unvergesslichen Verdienste um die Erforschung dieser Gegenden in den wärmsten Worten gedacht. Es möge mir erlaubt sein, noch folgende Stelle auf S. 561 und 562 mitzutheilen: „von Norden nach Süden gezählt sind es die „oft unter sich in merkwürdigen Parallelzügen ziehenden „Flüsse [nun werden die Nebenflüsse des Kestros aufgeführt], „die wir mit ihren Berggrücken in zwischenliegenden Thälern „oder plateauartigen Ebenen fast insgesamt alle erst durch „unseren unermüdlichen für das classische Alterthum begeisterten Landsmann Schoenborn kennen lernen, dem es vorzüglich darum zu thun war, in dieser labyrinthischen Naturwelt „Pisidiens und Pamphyliens ebenso wie im westlichen Lykien die darin noch verborgenen oder doch verschleierten

„und noch unbekannten Denkmale aufzufinden, um der Wissenschaft des klassischen Alterthums, dem Verständniß der alten Geschichte und der klassischen Autoren neues Licht und besseres Verständniß als bisher zuzuführen und zu erwecken. „Seine Treue der Beobachtung und seine Gewissenhaftigkeit in der Erforschung des Wahren wie in der bescheidensten Berichterstattung ist hochherzig und rührend, denn mit den kärgsten Mitteln gab er sich den grössten Beschwerden und den unermüdeten wiederholtesten Anstrengungen preis, um zu ergründen, was auf bis dahin völlig unbekannten, fast zugänglichen Gebieten nur zu ergründen möglich war, und erreichte bei vieler Ausdauer in der Noth, wiederholter Kränlichkeit und Ueberanstrengung aller Art, die wohl sein körperliches Uebel vermehren mochten, nur das 56. Lebensjahr. — Weder Ruhm noch Lohn hat er für seine Arbeit davongetragen; Anspruchslosigkeit und Verdienst waren ihm in gleichem Maasse eigen. Hier ein kleiner Theil der Ergebnisse seiner hierher gehörigen Arbeiten.“

Die Sammlung der lykischen Inschriften hatte mein Bruder im Frühjahr 1856 an Herrn Professor Dr. Gosche gesendet, um sie bei der Herausgabe seiner Sammlung zu benutzen. Derselbe ist durch andere wissenschaftliche Arbeiten bisher abgehalten worden, dies zu thun. Es war mir daher eine grosse Freude, als Herr Professor Dr. Moriz Schmidt die Güte hatte, sich zu ihrer Herausgabe zu erbieten. Möge die fast fünfundzwanzig Jahre nach ihrem Entstehen erscheinende Sammlung auch jetzt noch der Wissenschaft förderlich werden!







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